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Cadet Course Cut in Bill; Nazis Slay Czech Clergy; Congressional Drive Keen

The World's Day—September 5, 1942

Washington: Shorter West Point Course in Bill

West Point Cadets would graduate in three years instead of four under a bill approved by the Senate Military Committee to apply during the war. The bill would enable 450 Seniors to graduate in January instead of next June. The Naval Academy at Annapolis is already on a three-year basis.

The War Production Board released for sale to the general public about 50,000 domestic mechanical refrigerators, which had been frozen in the hands of dealers and distributors since Feb. 14.

Color motion pictures filmed in action during the Battle of Midway Island will be released by the Navy Department for general public showings beginning next Thursday.

The Oyster Bay, Long Island, estate of Major and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt will be opened Sept. 8 as a convalescent home for seamen of torpedoed merchant vessels, the War Shipping Administration announces.

The OPA obtained a consent decree at Cleveland permanently enjoining Henry J. Kaiser's West Coast shipbuilding concern from paying above-ceiling prices for steel.

Europe: Nazis Execute Four Czech Churchmen

Four Czech churchmen, including an Orthodox bishop, a minister, a chaplain, and an elder, were executed on a charge that they harbored the slayers of Reinhard Heydrich was announced by the German radio. Already the Gestapo's revenge for the killing of this ruthless German ruler of Bohemia-Moravia has claimed hundreds, perhaps thousands of Czech lives and has resulted in the destruction of two entire villages.

German's have executed 1,568 Czechs including 54 whole families "regardless of sex or age," in reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, a Czech Government spokesman said. In July and August alone, he said, 120 persons were sentenced to death in Bohemia and Moravia. The total figures, he said, included those killed when Lidice and Lezaky were wiped out by the Nazis.

Churchill and Stalin's decisions will remain military secrets but, it was announced that when Parliament reconvenes Mr. Churchill will open a two-day debate with an account of other details of his recent visits to Russia, Egypt, and Iran. The date of the session is not given.

Portuguese General Staff members and engineering officers are visiting Germany and now are on a tour through the eastern battlefields, a Berlin broadcast said.

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, three persons were wounded in a series of gun fights between police and the outlawed Irish Republican Army in the past 24 hours. Officials meanwhile searched all vehicles along the border and made travelers produce identification cards as they pressed the hunt for the men who placed a time bomb outside police barracks at Randalstown.

The Laval Government decreed prison terms today for persons escaping from concentration camps or disappearing from their obligatory residences.

New England: Congressional Campaign Keen

Eleven Massachusetts Representatives in Congress campaign for renominations at polls. [Page 2.]

Liberal Labor Committee goes into annual convention Sunday in Boston's Hotel Bradford. [Page 2.]

Lincoln, Mass., home gets its heat from coiled pipes set in lower and upper floors. [Page 5.]

Americas: Anti-Axis Minister Quits in Chile

Oscar Schnake, Chilean Minister of Development, who has publicly urged a diplomatic break with the Axis, resigned his post "for personal reasons." He called for a break with the Axis at a Socialist Party convention last June.

National: Relief Ship for Orient Held at Port

The neutral relief ship Kangaroo remained at anchor in a West Coast port, ready to sail for the Orient but waiting for a safe-conduct. Red Cross officials declined to comment officially on Tokyo broadcasts that Japan had refused passage of the ship into Oriental waters.

In Middletown, Idaho. publishers of the Boise Valley Herald said they would contest a reported Federal ban from the mails on the ground of publishing seditious matter. Defense will be based on the Bill of Rights.

Lieut. Col. John A. Macready, famed "dawn-to-dusk" transcontinental flier of two decades ago, will take immediate charge of the air corps of the Fourth Air Service Area Command, with headquarters at Pendleton, Ore. Col. John M. Clark, commanding officer of the Fourth Air Service Area Command, made the announcement in Sacramento, Calif.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Willkie Calls on Egyptian King

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (AP)—King Farouk received Wendell L. Willkie yesterday, the American visitor making his call in a dark business suit because he came here without the formal clothes which Palace protocol usually demands.

Besides dispensing with protocol, the Monarch paid Mr. Willkie special honor by receiving him on Friday—the Moslem holy day—when royal audiences are rare.

During a stroll through Cairo's main streets Wednesday night Mr. Willkie became uncomfortably warm, strode into a department store and asked a clerk to outfit him with a tropical suit to replace his heavier blue one.

"I knew him at once," the clerk said, adding that Mr. Willkie took one of the biggest sizes in stock.

The newspaper said Mr. Willkie carried to the Palace a letter from President Roosevelt and it speculated that it might deal with lend-lease supplies.

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Vichy's Deportation Of Jews Protested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The American Jewish Committee said yesterday that it had been assured by the State Department that the United States had protested vigorously in Vichy against the mass deportation of Jewish refugees from Unoccupied France.

The Committee made public a letter which it said its General Secretary, Morris D. Waldman, had received from Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles describing the deportations as a "new shock to the public opinion of the civilized world."

Weather Predictions

COOL WARM WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 7, a legal holiday.

Throngs Going Away for The Long Week End

Warning not to travel deters few — Railroads deluged—Weather and 'gas' to govern autos.

Boston's two rail gateways—the North and South Stations—were flooded to the bursting point today as throngs of persons, taking advantage of the long Labor Day holiday week end, crowded trains for New York, Washington, Cape Cod, Canada, Northern New England and the Berkshires.

Never in the history of the New Haven, Boston & Maine, and Boston & Albany Railroads have so many people at one time sought accommodations over their respective lines.

Since early this week telephone lines to information and reservation clerks have been jammed with calls. Likewise ticket sellers have been swamped; at times long lines have formed at ticket windows.

No special trains are being run over this year's Labor Day week end. Only extra sections to regular trains serving such areas as New York, the Maritime Provinces, and Cape Cod. These extra sections will be run just as long as available equipment holds out, according to the railroads that won't be long.

The Labor Day week end in New England long has been a traditional one with Bostonians—the last big holiday week end of the summer. This year, despite warning from transportation men that folks should remain home, Bostonians couldn't let this holiday week end go by without that final "fling" of the season.

The railroads are throwing every bit of experience they have into handling this huge Labor Day movement. They admit they have their "fingers crossed." But they promise that everything possible will be done to make travel comfortable. They warn that there will be inconveniences. They warn that in many cases people will have to stand in aisles.

Pullman space to Washington, New York, and the Maritime Provinces was at a premium today. Crowds were on hand early this morning to grab up space released by someone that was forced to cancel at the last minute. Crowds also formed for hours in front of tracks in order to get "rush" seats on the coach trains.

The automobile, which on past Labor Days has been "king" of travel, will be hiding its hood in a garage. According to the Boston branch of the American Automobile Association there will be little traffic on the highways over the holiday week end. The only requests received for routings so far, it was disclosed, had come from Army men traveling either on official business or on furloughs.

There will be some automobile travel to such near-by resorts as Revere Beach and Nantasket, the AAA pointed out, but just how heavy this will be depends entirely upon the weather. In any event, the AAA official said, automobile traffic will fall far short of previous years.

So busy have the railroads been that they haven't had time to determine where the bulk of the week-enders will go. But for a guess Washington seems as popular as any. Cape Cod also will be heavily patronized, and the Berkshires, northern New England, and the Maritime Provinces will get large numbers of visitors.

Soldiers and sailors on furlough are swelling rail travel this week end, railroads said. Thousands of these men have been granted leaves for the week end.

Bus travel likewise will be swamped, and because reservations are needed for seats it is doubtful if any late comers can obtain accommodations on outgoing busses whether they are headed for New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, or the Bekshires.

Russians Rally at Stalingrad's Gates; U.S. to Limit Wages and Farm Prices; Chile Expected to Sever Axis Ties

Visit of Chilean Chief Executive taken as a sign that major step in diplomacy is near.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Chile, one of the two New World nations still maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis, has decided to sever these connections, according to information reaching Washington.

The break is expected to follow the October visit to this country of the Chilean President, Juan Antonio Rios. It is doubted that President Rios would have accepted President Roosevelt's invitation if Santiago had not been prepared to take a major step forward in behalf of the United Nations' cause.

It is a fact of South American politics that Chile and Brazil have always been close friends, perhaps as an offset to Argentine influence, and the German U-boat campaign against Brazilian shipping and Brazil's declaration of war aroused tremendous sympathy and feeling in Chile.

Chile's expected break with the Axis will leave Argentina the sole American nation which has not refused to have further dealings with the international aggressors. For this reason, diplomats here believe that Argentina will exercise what influence it can to prevent Chile's break. Such influence is not thought to be sufficient to overcome the pull of events and the strongly pro-democratic sympathies of the Chilean people and government.

Long Shore Line

It is pointed out that one of the main reasons behind Chile's refusal to break with the Axis up to this point is that country's apprehension that the Japanese might attack its long, exposed, and unprotected shore line. It is believed that this has been lifted by American victories at Midway, the Coral Sea, and the Solomon Islands.

Meanwhile, evidence is accumulating in diplomatic dispatches to Washington that Argentina is finding its role of would-be neutral increasingly difficult. It has been further isolated from the main trend of Latin-American thought not only by Brazil's entry into the war but also by the declaration of neighboring Uruguay that the country now considers itself "internally" at war with the Axis.

Although President Roosevelt did not say so, further pressure can be expected upon Argentina when the United Nations put into effect the new "shorter-meat-route" plan. As announced by Mr. Roosevelt last week, the necessity for conserving shipping makes it desirable to ship meat directly from the United States to Great Britain rather than hauling it over much greater ocean distances. Heretofore, Argentina was a large, if not the largest source of British meat.

Pacific Route

In addition, Buenos Aires has shown that it either does not wish to or feels it cannot dispense with its trade with the United States. After having knuckled under to the Nazi U-boat threat in the Atlantic, Argentina has now announced that it will open a route to this country by way of the Pacific Ocean.

The feeling here is that Argentina is not actively pro-Axis but that it is merely playing what it thinks is a clever, but is simply a clumsy, game of fence-sitting. It is waiting to see which side seems certain of victory. It is stressed, however, that Buenos Aires can

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

President to announce drastic measure in address to nation on Labor Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A drastic Presidential order limiting all wages, salaries and farm prices was in store for the nation today in an unprecedented move, Government officials revealed, to thwart a threatened runaway rise in the cost of living.

The responsible sources, who can not be quoted by name, said the decree, as drafted by President Roosevelt for issuance on Labor Day, calls for appointment of an economic administrator to carry out these policies and others designed to halt rising wartime living costs.

In effect, the Presidential edict is scheduled to tighten the purse strings of every American to luxury or unnecessary spending but open them wide to payments of debts and more taxes, and to greater war bond purchases.

Even Mr. Roosevelt's advisers who aided in preparing the message regarded it as almost revolutionary because an Act of Congress virtually will be set aside by the farm price section of the order which affects a provision of the Price Control Act specifically forbidding any price ceilings on farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity.

Present Powers Sufficient

The President will say his wartime powers and duties are sufficient authority for the order. Already mentioned as possibilities for the post of Economic Administrator were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Wendell Willkie and Bernard M. Baruch.

General provisions of the decree as outlined by authoritative informants is expected to prohibit wage increases above the Jan. 1, 1941, level by more than 15 per cent, the approximate rise in living costs since that date. Workers paid by the hour, however, will not be prevented from receiving more for extra hours employed, and it was indicated that those who had received more than a 15 per cent increase since Jan. 1, 1941, will be permitted to continue on the basis of the increased pay.

While wages will constitute the amount paid by an hourly rate or other compensation up to $75 weekly, salaries will include amounts ranging from that figure to $7,500 a year. It is still to be decided whether salaries will be frozen or permitted to be raised on the cost-of-living formula, but on salaries above $7,500 a year increases will be forbidden.

Farm Revision Possible

Farm prices will be frozen also, although revision may be made later on the charges for some products with some of the revisions to be downward, it was said.

The Government officials said income tax laws will be used particularly to enforce wage provisions of the order. Refusal to allow employers "business expense" deductions for unauthorized wage increases would bring increased taxes on employers. As a matter of normal economy, most employers were expected to abide voluntarily by the decree.

Wide World from Seventh Air Force

Talking It Over in South Pacific

Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon (left) of the United States Army Air Force and Rear Admiral John S. McCain, United States Navy, discussing operations at an airfield in this area under full co-operation.

Associated Press

Some of Stalingrad's Products

These machines were turned out in a Stalingrad tractor factory. Fighting for this key industrial center continued as Soviet forces battled on against increasing Axis reserves in world's greatest conflict.

Speed on Germanization Told in Hungary's Plight

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 5—Reports are reaching here confirming the fact that the Nazis are hurrying their work of complete Germanization of Occupied Europe and the Balkans.

It seems that Hitler, faced with an uncertain future, has now decided that if he falls Europe must fall with him and everywhere his agents and diplomats are doing their utmost to so compromise the Axis satellites that even the United Nations won't be able to save them.

The internal situation in Hungary is typical of these new Nazi methods. It is generally felt in Budapest that the sudden passing of Stephan Horthy, Vice-Regent, on the Russian front was arranged by the Nazis to dispose of a man who might become a rallying point for anti-Nazi feeling in Hungary.

It will be remembered that

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: 'Gas' Maneuver

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 5

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes is using a gasoline "squeeze" play on Midwestern motorists. This week he ordered 5,000 more tank cars diverted to eastern use. Gasoline and fuel oil rationing of some type may follow in cities and states dependent on tank cars.

The War Production Board meanwhile is calling for more tank cars to carry vegetable oils, industrial alcohol and molasses to war plants.

Sugar Strategy

Sugar Stamp No. 8 will be worth five pounds of sugar to you any time until Oct. 1. The half-pound a person allotment has not been changed, but more home storage space will be utilized by the bulk purchases.

There is no reason why housewives should not destroy sugar stamps that have passed their expiration date.

Coupon Collection

Establishment of a ration coupon banking arrangement to eliminate the handling of collected coupons by four or five middlemen has been proposed by the Department of Commerce. The consumer would still have to carry coupons and cash. Only transferals from the retailer back to the Office of Price Administration would be covered.

Unused Tires Don't Wear Out So Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The theory that "we might as well use our tires; they'll rot anyway," is rebutted by tire makers.

Tires bought in the last few years are treated with an antioxident that will preserve them for five or six years with only 10 to 15 per cent deterioration, they have informed the WPB.

Ten years ago they would have dried up and cracked.

Meat Measure

Meat rationing will make hardly any difference in your meat-eating habits — at first, anyway. The OPA will allow the average American 130 pounds a year, compared with an average consumption of 131 pounds for the 10 years 1931-40. Fairer distribution between cities is the real aim of the Government's plan.

Housewives Aided

Housewives who have been cheated by beef and veal "upgrading"—the selling of lower grades for higher ceiling prices—couldn't do anything about it. Even if they learned to read meat grading labels at their meat market, they had no way of checking. Meat grading is done before it reaches the retailer. Indictments were about the only method the OPA had of stopping the practice.

'Booms' Deflated

"Boom towns" will stop booming under the new $200 limit the WPB will place Sept. 7 on residential construction which can be carried through without specific authorization from it. The former limit was $500.

Hardest hit will be multi-occupant store buildings and assembly halls on which a $5,000 limit is reduced to $200.

To encourage multiple residence construction the WPB has raised the roof from $500 to $1,000 on buildings designed to provide living space for more than five families.

Fat Discussion

Home-made soap is still a matter of confusion with directors of the waste fat drive. Soap makers have been telling the housewife not to make soap, but to let the soap maker do it with her excess fats because he can extract the glycerine for explosives first.

This week, the WPB's Conservation Division announced that the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

WPB Asks More Volunteers To Collect Idle Scrap Metal

Before the war, scrap metal was Boston's No. 1 export. Today this city answered Washington's urgent call to help fill a dangerously diminishing stockpile of scrap metal for war needs with an urgent demand for more volunteers to gather in a potential backlog of millions of tons of scrap still to be found lying around idle in farmer fields, city attics, industrial factories and automobile junk yards.

With 2,500 men and a newly organized corps of women salvage workers now on the job in Massachusetts, thousands of other volunteers are being solicited by the Salvage Division of the War Production Board in Boston to tap the additional sources of scrap metal which are known to exist in a variety of fields. Much of this stockpile is difficult to get at and to move to salvaging centers. Farmers are too busy with their harvesting to take the time to collect old pulleys, idle hayracks, and other large farm sources of scrap.

"It's not so much a question of where the scrap is, but where the labor is to move it," declared John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Division. "There is still so much scrap available that the time has not come when we must demand the collection of such things as iron fences, statues, and brass doorknobs. This is everyone's job to help avoid the taking of necessary utilities."

Mr. Taylor encouraged people who knew of existing metal scrap lying around idle to notify the Division. He said an elaborate program was under way by his Division to get the scrap in from the farm districts. This program would be launched about the middle of October when the crops have been harvested and the farmers can be enlisted.

Timoshenko stalls Nazis at two approaches to the city and captures prisoners.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Russians are making another of those epic stands against overwhelming odds that may take its place in history alongside Thermopylae, Chalons, and Verdun as landmarks in the long journey toward human liberty. Regardless of whether Stalingrad falls or not, the Russians already have won a lasting victory. Once again they have proved that no amount of military might can overthrow the devotion to freedom and the heroism such a devotion begets.

After falling back almost to Stalingrad's gates under the pressure of 25 divisions and an estimated 1,000 airplanes, Marshal Timoshenko's forces have rallied remarkably and have stopped the Germans in both the northwest and southwest approaches to the city. In fact, at one point on the northwest the Russians have wrested the initiative from the attackers and have captured prisoners and equipment. Elsewhere, however, there has been no lessening in the intensity of the German assaults and whether the Russians can continue to stand up to them is problematical. Stalingrad's fate may be decided within the next 24 or 48 hours.

The Russians, meanwhile, appear to have also improved their position somewhat in the Don bend on the Axis flank and to have resumed offensive operations in the Rzhev-Vyazma sector. On other Russian fronts the situation remains substantially unchanged.

The news from Egypt likewise continues encouraging. The British reported new withdrawals by Axis units on the southern end of the 35-mile El Alamein-Qattara line and asserted that United Nations troops have beaten off three counterattacks against newly-won positions in the center of the desert battleground. United States tanks appear to have played an important role in these activities.

There is no indication that the British have begun or are about to begin general offensive operations in Egypt. Thus far their objective has been to keep Marshal Rommel from launching a full-scale attack.

British hesitancy to take the initiative may be due to fear of another trap such as the one that led to the disaster at Tobruk. It is possible that withdrawals of Axis advance units in the south were designed to entice the British into an ambush. If so, the British have declined to take the bait. Conversely, the British may be passing up a golden opportunity, especially if the Russian claim that most of Marshal Rommel's air strength has been shifted to the Stalingrad front is true.

In the European theater of the war in the air, incidentally, new and punishing blows have been struck against the Axis from both west and east. Unidentified raiders—very likely Russian—made an attack on Budapest, while a strong RAF detachment kindled big fires in Bremen and Soviet airmen scattered bombs over eastern Germany and Poland. The attack on Budapest was the Hungarian capital's first taste of aerial warfare.

Stalingrad:

Many Axis Attacks Reported Stalled

Moscow dispatches said Russian Army men not only had stalled repeated Nazi attacks but had broken into German positions northwest of Stalingrad, capturing prisoners and war supplies and leaving 270 enemy fatalities on the battlefield.

Hard fighting for a railway station southwest of the Volga River metropolis was reported in its second day. Frontal and enfilading fire cut into the huge tank and infantry formations hurled into that sector by German Field Marshal Fedor von Bock.

"The enemy attacks were repulsed," the Soviet mid-day communiqué said.

Checking of the German pressure upon Stalingrad and an improvement of Russian Army positions on the Axis flank within the Don bend had been reported 12 hours earlier.

Russia's Central Front troops, resuming an offensive against the Rzhev-Vyazma salient west of Moscow, were reported to have

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

11 Out of 15 Bay Staters in House of Representatives Seek Renomination

Liberal Labor Committee To Hold State Convention

Hoping in time to become the labor party of Massachusetts, the Liberal Labor Committee will hold its third annual State convention in Boston tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Bradford.

The labor party movement is backed by several of the principal trade unions in this city, and draws its strength primarily from organized labor. Some influential groups with liberal tendencies have also enrolled. Officers report a membership of more than 25,000.

The influence of the committee promises to be greatest in residential sections here. In the coming primary the committee will probably have its greatest weight in the district where Representative John W. McCormack, Democratic leader of the House, is running for re-election.

This is in Dorchester and Roxbury. The Committee is expected to endorse Representative McCormack Sunday, and also Representative Joseph E. Casey, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Up to date, the labor movement as a whole has not taken to the idea of a labor party, preferring to plump for candidates in the older parties, and leaning toward the New Deal. Unable at present to get on the ballot, the embryo labor party is perforce following the same procedure.

"We hope that sooner or later the Liberal Labor Committee will develop into a labor party in this State similar to the American Labor Party in New York," said Leon Arkin, Treasurer of the committee, today.

"We cannot do this now, because of the State law requiring a new party to obtain 50,000 certified signatures before it can be put on the ballot.

"Meanwhile we are supporting candidates on the Democratic or Republican ticket who are friendly to labor, for the New Deal, and will help President Roosevelt to win the war.

"Though it will doubtless take some years, we are convinced that eventually there will be a labor party in Massachusetts."

Endorsements to be made tomorrow probably will be limited to Congress and the Massachusetts Legislature, while the Governorship will be passed by.

The origin of the committee came with the 1940 presidential campaign, when it was organized to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt. The committee then got into the last Boston city election in order to back Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in preference to James M. Curley.

The biggest unit in the Committee is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the union in the men's clothing industry, which is Boston's largest single industry. The second union in size is the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Other labor organizations include the furriers', cap makers', Hebrew butchers' and bakers' unions, the waterproof garment workers' union, etc. In these labor bodies, both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are represented.

Among the fraternal groups enrolled are the Workmen's Circle, the largest Jewish fraternal body, and branches of the Jewish Socialist Verband, Poale-Zion, the labor wing of the Zionist movement, the National Jewish Alliance, etc.

State Chairman of the committee is Philip Kramer, an International Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and manager of its Boston joint board. Jacob Blume, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated in Boston is Vice-Chairman.

The other officers are Samuel Butkowitz, manager of the fur workers' union, Second Vice-Chairman; Max Hamlin, manager of the Hebrew butchers' union, Third Vice-Chairman; Mr. Arkin, who is New England manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, Treasurer; Nathan Rotberg, National Director for Massachusetts of the Workmen's Circle, Financial Secretary; and T. Kasoff of Poale-Zion, Recording Secretary.

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'No Facts' Seen In Charge Of Funds Waste

The State Commission on Administration and Finance has reported that charges of wasting public funds made by State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley against the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were "not supported by the facts."

At the same time, the Commission admitted that it had passed over a number of the charges made by the Auditor "pending the legal status of the accounts which were reported upon by the Auditor." Mr. Buckley had strenuously objected to the Commission reviewing his charges, since "much of the fault for the manner in which the Public Safety Committee is run falls upon the Reviewing Commission itself."

The State Auditor had made 26 charges, one of which related to the manner in which the Safety Committee handled the so-called insignia fund. This was one of the issues ignored by the investigating commission. The Commission's report failed to find any grounds for charges of laxity against the Public Safety group.

Many of the Auditor's charges were passed over by the Commission as outside the province of the Commission to study. In other charges, lack of conveniently drawn records were held responsible for the Commission's failure to report on them.

Gas Book Sellers Facing Court

Charges of receiving stolen goods, in connection with a drive against vendors of "C" gasoline ration books among Fore River shipyard workers, will be lodged against several Boston men when the Courts open Tuesday, police disclosed today.

Police visited a Roxbury filling station today, where one of the shipyard workers had said he purchased four "C" books for $11 apiece. It was reported that additional books were found at the filling station by police today.

Two books, according to police, had been sold for $21 each, while the sale of two others had been contracted for at $24 apiece.

By a Staff Photographer

Tradition Bostonians Find Hard to Break

Thousands of persons thronged the South Station today as they poured through the huge concourse to trains that will take them away from the City for the long Labor Day week-end. Long before trains backed in crowds formed in front of the gate in hope of getting a seat in the long line of coaches. This scene was repeated at the North Station and at many bus-loading points. (Story: Page One.)

Vanguard Due Soon to Plan Trade Parley

Log of the Port of Boston

To fire the opening salvo in the plans for the twenty-ninth National Foreign Trade Convention that is to be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, Oct. 7 to 9, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., and other officers of that organization will be in Boston Sept. 9 as guests of the Boston Committee of the Convention.

Plans for the meeting and definite assignments of various duties to the committee members are to be outlined by the head of the Council as he puts in motion the machinery for the convention—first this group has held in Boston since 1924. The Boston Chamber of Commerce is to be host to the foreign traders, in co-operation with New England organizations concerned with foreign trade.

Practically every businessman who has a foreign trade interest is expected to attend at least one of the sessions of the convention which "will, for the first time, establish the pattern of thinking which must guide the world of tomorrow in its international trade relations."

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who has been unanimously selected by the Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award Committee as the recipient of this year's honor, "for his distinguished contribution to the advancement of American foreign trade," is to address the World Trade Dinner on Oct. 8. A gold plaque will be presented to him at this dinner.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, is expected to speak a the opening session. Other speakers of national importance are on the schedule.

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council announces that America's relations with other of the United Nations will have a prominent place in the discussions at the coming convention. "By united action alone can any planning for the future prove successful in overcoming the difficulties of postwar reconstruction years," he said. "Special sessions of the convention will be devoted to British Commonwealth and Latin American relations."

Protecting Home Jobs

With a nation-wide campaign under way to call back to the sea men who have served on merchant ships, to help meet the vital need of additional men to "keep 'em sailing" efforts are being made in Boston to obtain "protection" of jobs of State employees who could return to the sea for the duration of the war but hesitate to do so because of losing their Civil Servise status.

Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of Civil Service for Massachusetts reports that there is no provision under present regulations for assuring a Civil Service worker who leaves to serve in the merchant marine that he may return to his job.

Leon Stone.

SAVE AND SERVE

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Blood Seeking Second Term On His War-Backing Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5—Gov. Robert O. Blood, who faces keen opposition at both the primary and general elections this year, is basing his campaign for re-nomination at the Sept. 15 primaries on his record of "economical administration" and "co-operation with the war effort."

Opposing his candidacy in the Republican primary is William Cole, of Derry, President of the State Senate, who has pledged himself to seek no more than one term, if elected. Governor Blood is seeking a second term.

On the Democratic side, only one candidate has entered the race, William Neal, of Meredith, Master of the State Grange, who is therefore, assured of nomination by his party. He is one of four Democratic candidates calling themselves the "Roosevelt ticket" and will oppose the Republican nominee at the general election, Nov. 3.

Governor Blood, a Concord physician, is expected by political observers to win the Republican nomination without serious difficulty, although Mr. Cole has built up a fairly sizable organization.

Blood Backs War Effort

The Governor has made himself well-known throughout the State by a policy of frequent public speaking during his year and a half in office. He is continuing in the campaign, often traveling to widely separated localities in a single day.

Many of the addresses are before civil defense organizations, for this excellent group of war volunteers has been organized during his Administration. Governor Blood has co-operated fully with War Department requirements before and after the outbreak of war.

Mr. Cole, who is opposing the Governor in the primary, has been a member of the anti-Blood faction within the Republican camp. In private life Mr. Cole is a lumber and real estate dealer. A veteran of many years' activity in Republican politics, he is attacking the Blood Administration for the participation of persons on the State pay roll in politics.

Although Democratic candidate Neal is without opposition, he has been making many appearances about the State as a member of the so-called Roosevelt ticket, which is headed by former Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Mr. Neal has been Master of the State Grange for three terms; and has been active in the State Legislature for several terms.

So far Mr. Neal isn't letting campaigning distract him from his farming activities. Not long ago he combined a political and farming trip. He had a bull out to pasture near Rochester while a Democratic meeting was being held there. So Farmer Neal drove down in a farm truck, attended the political meeting, then trucked the bull back to his farm in Meredith.

Neal Anti-Utility Man

The fact that Mr. Neal has a strong rural following, even though he is a Democrat, is believed to be responsible for the frequent attendance of Governor Blood at meetings of farm groups. The Governor runs a dairy farm as a hobby, and says that it is profitable, too.

There is no question that Mr. Neal is an anti-utility man and this will definitely be one of the factors in the election. He founded, and has headed, the Grange-sponsored REA-financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative. Since its inception this co-operative has built several hundred miles of lines to bring electric current to several thousand New Hampshire rural families.

Mr. Neal has held back no punches in charging that utilities have sought to disrupt the program by trying to pick up the best business in a community, in which no previous interest has been shown, and then leave the scattered homes for the co-operative.

Now an affiliate of the co-operative is seeking a preliminary permit for the installation of a hydro-electric unit at the Franklin Falls flood-control dam. Unquestionably, Mr. Neal has developed what will be one of the most important issues in the election, regardless of who is victorious in the Republican primaries.

Renomination for Governor Blood is generally expected because of the extent of his organization, but friends of Senate President Cole believe that their candidate is especially strong in the heavily populated counties. The Cole camp claims that the displacement of many State officials by Governor Blood is playing into their hands.

The Blood-Cole vote may well have a bearing on the outcome of the battle between the winner and Democratic candidate Neal. There is a large Murphy faction within the Republican camp which is expected to support Mr. Cole in the Republican primary. Then, if Mr. Cole should be defeated, it would be safe to assume that many of this faction will vote Democratic in November.

It is the anticipated splitting of party ties, as has been the case in New Hampshire since 1932, that is expected to make the primaries and the election most interesting, and unpredictable.

This is the second of three articles on New Hampshire primary candidates and issues.

Parade in Canton

More than 500 ARP workers will march in a Labor Day parade in Canton, Mass., next Monday, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today in announcing further details of an all-day program of civilian defense activities in that town.

Featured in the parade will be the first appearance of the Mounted Civilian Defense Patrol, equipped with saddle pumps and pack horses to be used in forest fire fighting.

Under the direction of John E. Shennett, wing commander, a squadron of 20 planes from the civil air patrol, will swoop down upon the town and simulate an actual air raid. Two houses built for the occasion will be bombed and rescue work performed by auxiliary firemen and other branches of civilian defense.

Among the notables to be present will be Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, director of the protection division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and chief speaker of the day; Charles C. Cabot, of the State civilian defense staff; and Harold W. Fenner, Executive Director of Region 5.

It had previously been announced by the Safety Committee that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would be on hand and speak.

The armed forces will be represented by Capt. L. G. Morrison of the U. S. Army Signal Corps, and executive officer of the ground observation corps of the Army Air Corps and Capt. Ara J. Miller of the U. S. Marines.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Not quite so cool today with light winds becoming moderate.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Not quite so cool today.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature today except becoming cooler in the north portion in the afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:22 p.m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:37 a.m.; height 8.0 feet.
Sunday 9:13 p.m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:43 p.m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:41 p.m.

10 of Would-Be Repeaters Expected to Be Successful

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eleven of Massachusetts' 15 Representatives in Congress are today campaigning renomination to Concampaigning for renomination to Congressional posts, with voter interest centered on the contests because of expanded importance of the offices due to the war effort and its attendant problems of taxation, inflation and the like.

Of the 11 seeking new terms, political observers generally believe that 10 will be successful, although one or two may have hard fights before the September 15 ballots are counted. Only four have opposition in the primaries.

Representative Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence occupied the politically enviable position of having no Democratic primary opponent and no seeker of the G. O. P. nomination in his Seventh District.

Unopposed for G. O. P. party nominations, but facing fights of varying intensity in the election are Representatives Charles R. Clason (R) of Springfield, Second District; Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester, Fourth District; George J. Bates (R) of Salem, Sixth District; Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable, Ninth District; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton, Thirteenth District, and Joseph W. Martin (R) of North Attleboro, House Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Fourteenth District.

Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge is the only incumbent seeking renomination who is not expected to be successful. His defeat of James M. Curley of Boston, former Governor, in that usually Curley-supporting Eleventh District, would be considered an upset. The contest was discussed previously in this series. Vincent Mottola, Boston lawyer, is unopposed for the G. O. P. nomination in this overwhelmingly Democratic area.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge is expected to gain his 16th nomination after a hard battle with Dr. Raymond L. Buell of Richmond in the First District. This contest was also discussed in an earlier article. The Democratic nomination is being sought by Frank Hurley of Holyoke, former State Senator, and neither of whom would be concede a chance against Mr. Treadway.

Chief primary contests are being staged in districts where incumbents are not seeking re-election. These include the Third District, where Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Clinton is running for United States Senator; the Eighth District, where redistricting added so much G.O.P. strength that Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville accepted a Federal judgeship rather than face election defeat; the Tenth District, where Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston is retiring; the Eleventh District, in which Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Boston is stepping out.

Third District

Eight candidates are battling for the Third district Democratic nomination and four are in the G. O. P. nomination field.

While the district is predominantly Democratic, some Republican leaders are imbued with hope they can seize the district this year. Therefore, they are concentrating back of Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg to win the nomination. The other G. O. P. aspirants are Carroll H. Balcom of Clinton, who unsuccessfully sought the nomination two years ago, Walter A. Cheslak of Maynard and Charles C. Murdock, Marlboro lawyer.

The Democratic contest in the Third District is practically a free-for-all. Any one of several aspirants has a chance to win. They include State Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, whose position first on the ballot and the similarity of his name with the popular incumbent, plus his hard-hitting campaign, make him a factor.

Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh, running a well-financed campaign. In 1936 he won the Democratic pre-primary convention nomination for Lieutenant Governor but was beaten in the primary by Francis E. Kelly.

John S. Derham of Uxbridge, former Assistant Attorney General under former Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

Francis E. Cassidy, Worcester County Commissioner and well known in political circles.

A victory by any of these four would not be a surprise. The other candidates include Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, former State Representative; James P. McDonald, former Secretary to Representative Casey; Edward A. Ryan of Worcester and Paul G. Gearan of Fitchburg.

Eighth District

The GOP nomination in the Eighth District has drawn eight candidates. Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, former President of the Massachusetts Senate and former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and William S. Howe, of Somerville, the GOP nominee in 1934 and 1936, are considered the leaders.

Mr. Goodwin was Senate President when the Congressional Districts were reapportioned to decrease from 15 to 14 the number of Massachusetts districts. When the Eighth District was given GOP strength to change it from Democratic to Republican, the charge was made that the district was designed to make a place for Mr. Goodwin, a charge which Mr. Howe is reiterating in his campaign.

Mr. Goodwin's chief advantage is that the lower end of the district is split by a large field of Somerville and Medford candidates, while in the upper end he is the only candidate.

The other candidates are John J. Irwin, former Medford Mayor and G. O. P. nominee in 1940; Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, who sought the nomination two years ago; William A. Hastings, former Malden Mayor; Alonzo B. Cook of Somerville, former State Auditor, and Lawrence Mitchell, Medford advertising man.

Regardless of who wins the Democratic nomination, the District is expected to go Republican in November. The Democratic aspirants are Frederick T. McDermott of Medford, former State Representative; Francis E. Ryan of Somerville, former State Representative, who was a witness in the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial, and Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Stoneham, who successfully sought the Lieutenant Governor nomination two years ago.

Tenth District

The Tenth District finds Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, having an easy time for the G. O. P. nomination. Similarly his election victory is regarded as certain.

Outstanding internationalist, having served with Herbert Hoover in Belgium relief work in the last war and having served in Washington under Mr. Hoover, when he was Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herter entered the contest to oppose re-election of Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston, unswerving isolationist. But in the Congressional redistricting the Tenth District was so altered that Representative Tinkham decided not to seek renomination in face of certain defeat.

Mr. Herter's Republican opponents are Charles Ellsworth Hazen, retail shoe dealer, and Matthew Luce, Jr., of Brookline, banker and broker, neither of whom have ever run for public office before.

In the five-candidate contest for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth District, William A. Carey, Boston City Councilor, is given the edge. The other candidates include Mrs. Helen Moran Arata, Newton clubwoman; Charles H. Dillworth, Boston lawyer; Frank B. Howland of Boston, who has held numerous positions in City of Boston departments, and Thomas A. Moran, Boston lawyer.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader and outstanding Roosevelt supporter in Massachusetts, is in no danger in the Twelfth District Democratic primary or in the election, although some strong isolationist sentiment still exists in the district. Seeking his Ninth term, Mr. McCormack is opposed by John J. Concannon of Boston, former State Representative, and Joseph A. O'Bryan of Boston, former City Councilor. Francis P. O'Neill of Boston is unopposed for the GOP nomination which is valueless in that heavily Democratic territory.

This is the fifth article of a series on Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.

BIBLES

For Soldiers, Sailors, Churches, Schools, Homes, Lodges, Teachers, Laymen, Readers, Preachers—*at liberal discount or at cost*—Complete information on request.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street, Boston

WYTHE WILLIAMS, nationally known radio commentator, is coming to Boston MONDAY for a special broadcast over Station WNAC and a New England network at 10:15 P. M. MONDAY—special Filene's Basement Anniversary program.
See the special WINDOW DISPLAY—Summer and Hawley Street window on "Women at the War Front—Past and Present"—special Subway window on "A World of Bargains and the Money Used to Buy Them the World Over."

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Advance Selection Day
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Celebrating The Year's Great EVENT in FILENE'S BASEMENT

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Remember, every lot, every piece, has to be an extra special value to sell quickly for last for cash or we lose:
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Celebrating 34 years of the automatic plan—it's the event that transforms Filene's Basement into an even greater treasure house of values providing New England with outstanding bargains (always the greatest number at the lowest possible prices) has always been our responsibility—and it never stops. We know how much you expect of us—often we have to almost perform miracles to live up to your expectations—and since anniversaries come only once a year—all our efforts, hopes and dreams are concentrated on giving more bargain lots than usual beginning Tuesday at 9:30 to emphasize that there is no other store that provides savings like Filene's Basement.

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Fashion Authority
BUY STAMPS, TOO!

War Relief Committee's Aid Still Required in Britain

Along with the report of the thousands of persons in Great Britain receiving help from the Christian Science War Relief Committee comes evidence of continuing need. It may be expected to increase as the cold weather approaches. Proof that headquarters, in Boston, can still send garments to England is furnished by the report that more than 200 cases were shipped during the past week.

Beside the need for civilian garments there is a need for knitted garments for men in the services of the United States. In addition to knitted clothing sent out through the Committee's own wartime workers, the Boston office during the past few days received a request for 4,000 pairs of socks, 1,500 sweaters, 1,500 helmets, and as many gloves as could be supplied, to be sent to one organization. Another asked for 100 sweaters. Thus the demand for knitted garments for the coming winter has begun to arrive. A commanding officer in the United States Army called the other day to see what he could take back to 600 of his men.

One of the most useful things in knitted-wear is the pair of mittens with a trigger finger knitted onto one of them. Directions are furnished by the Committee.

A Very Special Doll

An impressive story was received from one of the heavily bombed areas of southern England. The almoner noticed that a little girl who had received clothing seemed very depressed and asked what she was thinking about, to which the child replied, "Hitler has broken my doll. It was a little black doll, and I loved it so much."

A search among the few toys at the depot brought forth no black doll. After the child and her mother had gone out, however, the almoner opened a new crate and found a few toys, including a black doll. A very happy child left the depot the next morning, clutching her American gift. Workers in Boston recalled that among all the toys they packed they saw only one black doll.

One of the crates some time ago contained a woman's riding habit, which had puzzled the almoner. She had laid it aside, wondering why it was there. After a blitz a young woman entered the depot, very downcast, to apply for help. As she was finding clothing for her, the almoner remembered that she had seen her before, almost daily, riding on the neighboring heath. She brought forth the riding habit from a cupboard and handed it to the young woman, who began to cry and said, "I lost absolutely everything. I never thought I should have a riding habit again. . . ."

Extra Articles Helpful

The occasional extra article which, in a way that might seem mysterious, finds its place among the more obviously needed clothing, has a wonderfully comforting effect. The London office of the Committee recently received a call from the Colonial Office requesting help for discharged Jamaican soldiers, who came under no category privileged to receive clothing from regular sources. Garments were gladly provided, and the men were very grateful.

The Boston Committee reported that since the entrance of the United States into the war, 34 tons of clothing have been placed in storage at strategic points in the country, to be used for relief here in case of emergency as a result of war.

The Committee is also accumulating a considerable quantity of relief material which could be shipped to other countries as quickly as the avenues open, or held for the big work of clothing destitute persons when the fighting stops.

Executed Saboteur's Parents And Aids Held Without Bail

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury accused three Chicago couples of treason yesterday for the part they allegedly played in the abortive Nazi plot to sabotage American industry.

An indictment returned before Judge John P. Barnes charged in 41 counts that the defendants, all naturalized American citizens, gave aid and comfort to Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six saboteurs executed in Washington Aug. 8.

On recommendation of the Grand Jurors, Judge Barnes ordered the defendants held without bail. They face possible sentences of capital punishment upon conviction, and the lightest penalty provided by law is a $10,000 fine with five years imprisonment.

Those indicted were Haupt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt; his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Otto Froehling, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family.

They were variously accused of receiving young Haupt after he landed from a German submarine on the Florida Coast last June, of sheltering him, safeguarding a large sum of money he brought with him, and attempting to conceal his mission of destruction from American authorities.

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has described the Froehlings as important contacts for the Nazi agents, adding, "the saboteurs intended to use the Froehling residence as a hiding place and a clearing point for the exchange of information." This alleged connection with the plot was not brought out in the indictment.

Behind the defendants was a German history. None lived in the United States before 1923 and none had been citizens for more than 12 years. All have protested their innocence at early hearings in the case despite Mr. Hoover's announcement that they had confessed a number of the overt acts set forth in the indictment.

Documented Book Tells Nazi Cruelties

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—A grim, detailed story of Nazi cruelties in Poland, with official papers, pictures, maps and eyewitness accounts providing documentary evidence, is related in a new 615-page book.

The Polish Information Center, which announced publication of the volume yesterday, said it was a Polish indictment of Nazi brutality, describing "events that have no counterpart in history."

The Center asserted the volume was "anything but atrocity propaganda."

Proceeds from its sale will be used for Polish Relief.

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Boys like the fabric and fit of this famous Nazareth under wear
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Cartoons in the News of the Week

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Giddap, Napoleon!"

Ralph Lee, The Oregonian
Gone to the Wars

Items Most Needed In Britain Are Listed

Most needed clothing in Great Britain includes wool sweaters, undervests, underpants, overcoats, pajamas, socks, stockings and boys' shorts, for ages from six to sixteen. The need is greater for boys than for girls.

Students Hear India to Be Free As Thesis Is Found

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A young officer of one of Britain's Highland regiments, recently in from the African battlefield, took the floor yesterday at the International Student Assembly that had been applauding freedom-for-India-now and pleaded:

"India, you must not distrust us. You may have had reason to. But put those doubts away. As soon as a formula is found, India's freedom will be given."

The speaker was Capt. James Cochran, of the Cameron Highlanders, D. S. O. wearer of the Military Cross, a graduate of Oxford and a member of the delegation of four, officially accredited by the British Government, to the Assembly in which students of 56 nations are participating.

Earlier there had been a talk by S. Chandrasekhar, Chairman of the Indian delegation, a graduate student at Columbia University and a member of the Indian National Congress, whose President, Jawaharlal Nehru, with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian leader, is now a British civil prisoner.

Mr. Chandrasekhar proclaimed himself pro-British, and said he knew that under British domination, India had a greater chance of freedom than under German. "But India's mass of 390,000,000 citizens do not know it," he said.

Destroyer of Molds Freed of Charges

GRAND RAPID, Mich., Sept. 5 (AP)—Hubert W. Cox, war plant worker who said he destroyed molds in anger over what he called union limitations to his production, was freed today of Federal charges against him.

Charges that Mr. Cox had destroyed Government property were dismissed by Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond on the defendant's petition setting forth that the molds actually were plant property and that piston rings being made from them were not involved.

The case had led to public controversy between the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), Local No. 637 and the management of the Sealed Power Corporation, employer of Mr. Cox.

BBC Tells Germans How to Hear Radio

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—A BBC German-language broadcast gave instructions yesterday on how to convert the standard German radio set, the "people's receiver," into a short-wave receiver.

The Germans are prohibited under penalty of execution from listening to foreign broadcasts but the BBC said "we have been asked repeatedly" for the necessary instructions.

The only material needed, said the broadcast, heard here by CBS, is a cardboard tube and a few yards of insulated wire.

It promised to repeat the instructions periodically.

Censoring News to Alaska Declared 'Unjustifiable'

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 5 (AP)—Gov. Ernest Gruening, upon his return yesterday from San Francisco, said that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt permitted him to quote the Western Defense Command as saying the postal censors policy of clipping news from Alaska-bound newspapers is "unnecessary and unjustifiable."

The Governor said the Western Defense Commander asserted that there was no purpose in censoring for Alaska any news which was printed in the States.

War Plant Work Not Unlike Housekeeping

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Work in a war plant isn't so far different from housekeeping as some women think.

There are dozens of processes in the modern defense factory that are only a short step from homemaking. The surroundings are different, of course. The discipline is more rigid. The noise is terrific, but whether it is more disturbing than crying babies and other household noises is debatable.

At the Republic Steel Company's Cleveland plant the other day, an official was discussing the advisability of putting women in the strip mill where steel is rolled out with a tremendous clatter in a wringer with 50-ton rollers.

"Do you think women could stand this ear-splitting noise?" a reporter asked.

"It's no worse than the chatter that goes on around a bridge table," was the reply.

Vacuum Cleaners to Lathes

There is no doubt that women take to factory machines as easily as they have to electric cake-mixers and vacuum cleaners, once they understand them, war plant officials insist.

It's amazing in ordnance plants to see girls in slacks nonchalantly sitting at towering, banging machines with their legs propped up on its underpinnings. "Does the noise bother them?" "On the graveyard shift—usually 12 midnight to 8 a. m.—it won't even keep you awake," they reply.

At the shipyards the girl welders say that at first they are frightened at the sight of the flame that throws sparks onto their leather jackets, but once they learn that feeding the oxygen is simpler than feeding the baby, they lose their anxiety. Usually they get accustomed to the idea of playing with fire while they are in training school.

Much Like Home

"It's all in understanding what the machines are for and how they work; if you understand then you lose your fear," plant officials explained to a group of newspaperwomen who have just completed a coast-to-coast war plant tour with representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers.

As you tour war plants the similitude between many processes women have been hired to do there and those they do at home on their day off is striking.

Seaming up steel with an automatic welder such as they use at the Moore Drydock Company in Oakland, Calif., isn't so far different than guiding a sewing machine along a cloth hem. It's heavier work, of course, and you have to get down on your hands and knees to do it, but an eye and hand that are trained to run a power sewing machine can quickly make the changeover.

At the Firestone Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, women use hand vacuum sweepers to take up the dirt that might weaken the rubberized fabric of barrage balloons. They get down on their hands and knees with scrub brushes to rough up the areas where the anchor ropes are attached. Instead of ironing wrinkles out of the family wash at home, another group of girls is taking them out of seams on rubber life rafts.

Out at the Boeing aircraft plant in Seattle, Wash., women who formerly drove youngsters to school and stopped on the way home to do the marketing are now driving tractors loaded with airplane parts, and according to plant officials, establishing good safety records.

Many of the West Coast airplane factories, incidentally, have named their aisles such names as MacArthur Avenue and Victory Boulevard. Stop signs at intersections are obeyed by all drivers.

Women don't always get away from dishwashing by going into the factory. In practically every airplane plant girls are washing parts before they are welded or riveted. Others are stamping parts out of aluminum and other metals much as they would cookies on baking day at home.

Steel, the raw material out of which the greater portion of America's vast arsenal program is being fashioned is a "mystery metal" to most women since they have always been about as unwelcome in steel mills as in coal mines.

Actually making steel is not much different from making a cake, only in these days of "tailor-made" steel, it's like giving a housewife an order for an angel-food cake, a devil's food cake and a sponge cake all at once, with a hungry man sitting in the dining room waiting to gobble them up.

The steel manufacturer is a meticulous cook. He not only weighs all its ingredients to the "nth" degree, but he has them chemically analyzed. He heats his oven to an exact temperature—3,000 degrees, which would burn a cake to a cinder before it even reached the oven. Doors of the oven are worked automatically and the batter—molten iron ore—is poured in from a huge ladle on a crane.

Instead of testing steel with a broomstraw or pressing it on the top to see if it springs back into place, a man takes a small ladleful out and lets it cool. When he breaks it he can guess within a few degrees whether it has reached its proper degree of brittleness. After it has cooked seven or eight hours, it is run out in molds and set up to cool. If you let your automobile stand anywhere near the mold before the steel is cool, it is likely to melt the whole side of the car.

Women workers have not yet invaded the steel mills of the country, but as the military services take more and more men, there is a chance they may be taken on at the rolling mills for button-pushing jobs. Just getting to the job over catwalks, past ladles of molten metal, and between siren-blowing cranes might intimidate a woman until she learns the ropes.

U. S. Fliers Promised the Best

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—A pledge by the American aircraft industry to provide the finest equipment that can be produced and to win the battle of production was made public by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America here today. The pledge follows:

To our fellow Americans and to Fighters for Freedom everywhere, we pledge our every material resource—our every ounce of energy to the great task entrusted to us.

To the thousands of pilots now fighting for democracy and to the legion of fledglings still to come, we rededicate ourselves to providing the finest equipment that aeronautical science can produce and in such numbers as to enable them to sweep the skies.

Given the materials with which to build, we shall carry the battle of production through to victory.

Meanwhile, the Chamber reported that aircraft manufacturers were not only turning out warplanes and engines, but were sending to widely-separated battlefronts mobile service units comprising factory-trained experts to keep them in the best working condition.

To make certain that American aircraft give maximum performance and that battle-scarred planes get back into the air as soon as possible, these technicians and their mobile machine shops remain close to the advance units in the battle-lines prepared to diagnose and correct all airplane troubles.

Typical of these units is one the Wright Aeronautical Corporation has stationed on the African desert. In the large truck which contains the machine shop, there are an electric generating plant, two drill presses, a bench grinder, an air compressor and a battery charger.

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Further Drive Toward Tokyo Indicated for U. S. Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—American land, sea and air forces in the southeastern Solomon Islands appeared to be readying themselves today for their officially promised offensive against further Japanese positions on the road to Tokyo.

Not only is United Nations bombing of enemy territory rising in intensity but a steady stream of American reinforcements is pouring into the already strongly-garrisoned Guadalcanal-Tulagi area in the Solomons.

According to many indications, United States strength in this strategically vital section of the Southwestern Pacific is growing faster than the enemy can match it, while reports from American and Australian sources reflect a new optimism.

It is thought significant that although one month has passed since the United States Navy and Marine Corps launched their crushing attack upon the southern Solomons, the enemy is apparently still unable to retaliate with any degree of effectiveness, despite the fact that Japanese forces are scattered throughout the area to the northwest, particularly on New Britain and New Guinea islands.

Enemy Sought Out

The third enemy attempt at a counterattack in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area is apparently meeting the fate of the other two—immediate and decisive repulse. A Navy Department communiqué announces that "small detachments" of Japanese troops which landed on various islands "are being sought out and engaged by United States Marines.

In view of the fact that the Navy says the enemy forces are only small, and in light of the efficient dispatch with which the Marines have worked on all previous occasions, little worry has been aroused in Washington by the latest attempt to regain lost territory. It is pointed out that in a huge region of many islands and few inhabitants it is almost always possible for the enemy to land somewhere. It is, however, proving to be a harder job for him to maintain these footholds.

Word that United States fighter planes and antiaircraft guns stationed on Guadalcanal Island shot down three enemy bombers and five enemy fighters during the latest Japanese air raid indicates that there has been no relaxation or weakening of American defenses. It is noted, however, that while the Navy said that "damage to our positions was minor," it did not say how many, if any, American planes were lost.

Continual Bombing

Meanwhile, the steady drum of bombs upon Japanese positions on the 2,000-mile front from the Solomons to Timor Island is unabated. Although war officials here are still cautious about the situation in New Guinea, where the enemy is apparently attempting to drive southward across the Owen Stanley range to attack Port Moresby, Australian sources declare that the Japanese effort to hold their grip on bases northeast of Australia is becoming desperate.

Whatever the reason, the Japanese seem to have lost some of their "punch" in the New Guinea area and there have been no reports of large-scale enemy reinforcements for some time. Observers here think that the relentless work of Allied bombers and American submarines has had something to do with this fact.

An unofficial count shows that since Dec. 7, 1941, American submarines are reported by the Navy to have sunk or damaged approximately 100 Japanese ships, 60 of these being listed as definitely sunk and another 16 as probably sunk.

The grand total of enemy ships officially reported to have been sunk or damaged by the United States Army and Navy is well above 300, although officials point out that it is impossible to know exactly how many of these are now rusting on the bottom of the ocean.

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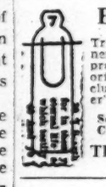

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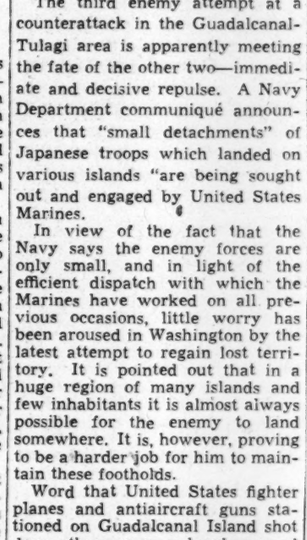

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Rumford Meat Fritters

1 c. finely chopped cold meat: beef, lamb, chicken, etc.	1 tbsp. chopped parsley
	1 cup flour
	1 tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*
Salt, pepper, a little onion juice, lemon, mint or other flavoring	1 egg
	⅔ cup milk
	Frying fat

Season meat to taste, varying this according to meat used: lemon rind with chicken, mint with lamb, onion juice with beef; parsley in any case. Make a batter with flour, baking powder, egg and milk, add seasoned meat and drop by tablespoonfuls into greased frying pan. Cook golden brown on both sides. Drain thoroughly. Serve hot. Serves 4.

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Week-End Prospects on the Radio—News of Music and the Theater

President to Give Radio Talk Labor Day on Cost of Living

Emile Cooper, Russian composer, conducts the first of two concerts with the Summer Symphony Orchestra, opening his program with Borodin's Overture to "Prince Igor," and the Symphony in B minor by the same composer, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Nelson Eddy, baritone, is guest on "Soldiers With Wings," program from the West Coast Air Force Training Center, Santa Ana, Calif. Capt. Eddie Dunstedter's Army Band will also be heard, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

W. R. Wills, former owner and editor of the Japan News Week, and Gwen Dew, journalist, who have just returned from internment in Japan, are guest speakers on "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony in a program of Tchaikovsky's Sixth, Bach's Suite No. 3, in D, and Vaughan Williams' Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Women's place in industry, from early Colonial days, is dramatized on "Womanpower," Gunnar Back, master-of-ceremonies, will interview Miss Elizabeth Christman, glove maker and member of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, CBS-WEEI, 12:15 p. m.

British and American social workers exchange Labor Day greetings, with a talk from Great Britain by Dr. W. G. Adams, Chairman of the National Council of Social Service in London. Other speakers are Lewis Merril, President of the UOPWA, Fred H. Hochler, President of the National Conference of Social Work and Director of the American Public Library Association, and Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor, now in this country, MBS-WNAC, 3:45 p. m.

Dean James N. Landis, national director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Col. B. B. Freud, acting regional director, Sixth Area, Civilian Defense Office, Ralph D. Shanesy, chairman of the Defense Council, Evanston, Ill., and Everett L. Edmondson, director of aeronautics, Northwestern University Technological Institute, will discuss civilian defense on "Reviewing Stand," MBS, 11 a. m. WNAC, by recording, 4 p. m.

Labor will be the theme of the "American Forum of the Air" with Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, in a discusison entitled "How Can We All Help Win the War?" Other speakers are John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department, A. F. of L.; L. M. Giannini, president of the Bank of America, Calif.; Harry Woodhead, president of Consolidated Aircraft Corp., and Harry H. Fair, regional director of the War Production Board, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen return tonight with Don Ameche as master-of-ceremonies, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Lionel Barrymore is to star in a new serial, "The Mayor of the Town," NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

"Wage Policy in War Time" is the subject of the Chicago Round Table. Speakers are James Carey, secretary, CIO; Raleigh W. Stone, and Neil H. Jacoby, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Monday

President Roosevelt is to address the Nation on "The Cost of Living," CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ: MBS-WNAC: and WMEX, 9:30 p. m.

The Columbia Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Alexander Cores, presents a program of Brazilian music, consisting of the Bacchanale, from "Il Guarany," and "Il Mattino," from "Lo Schiavo," by Gomez; "Polichinela," by Villa Lobos, and Nepomuceno's "Alvorada No Serra" and "Intermedio," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Grace Moore is soloist on "Great Artist Series," singing three songs by Irving Berlin: "Remember," "Always," and "What'll I Do?"; also "Mi Chiamino Mimi," from Puccini's "La Bohème," and the traditional "Danny Boy." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Donald M. Nelson addresses a joint A. F. of L., C. I. O. and Railroad Brotherhood Labor Day rally in Cleveland, MBS, 4:45 p. m.

Shostakovitch Seventh For Symphony Opening

Shostakovitch's controversial Seventh Symphony will be on the first program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixty-second season, Oct. 9-10. It will be preceded by Beethoven's Second Symphony.

This will be the first American performance of the Shostakovitch Seventh by a major orchestra. The work was played by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Orchestra in July, and by Dr. Koussevitzky's student orchestra at Tanglewood last month. It was also presented recently by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston Symphony season will consist of the usual series of 24 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts, with six Monday evening and six Tuesday afternoon concerts.

On Summer Stages

Plays scheduled for next week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Cambridge Summer Theater in "Tonight at 8:30."

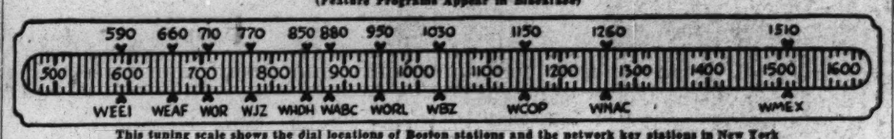
Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, "Tommy."

Rhode Island

Providence — Playhouse, Will Geer in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
1:00	News Service	Art Moger, Comedy	National Singles and	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	Doubles Tennis Cham-	Fort Devens-Harbor De-	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures	Al & Lee Reiser, piano	pionships	fenses of Long Island	Nancy Mace, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	"Victory Twins": songs	News	baseball game	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	Fantasy in Melody	Matinee in Rhythm	Fort Devens-Harbor De-	Victory Program
2:15	Books": interview	Fantasy in Melody	Summer Strings	fenses of Long Island	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand	Air Express Music	Marine Band	baseball game	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	Devens-Harb. Def. game	News reports
3:00	Pan America Calling	Royal Canadian Band	Adventures in Research	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Pan America Calling	Air Express Music	National Singles and	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	John Lee Smith	Air Express Music	Doubles Tennis Cham-	Athletics baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Navy Yard Band	Saturday Serenade	pionships	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Civilian Defense; Music
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii':	News; 'Words and Music'	Pan American Holiday	Athletics baseball game	Dance Matinee: records
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: records
4:30	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: variety	Golden Gate Galeties	Athletics baseball game	Dance Matinee: records
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee: News	Golden Gate Galeties	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: records
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Air Express Music	National Singles and	Athletics baseball game	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	brook: Gene	Music for Young Ameri-	Doubles Tennis Cham-	Sports Matinee	show
5:30	Krupa's Orchestra	cans	pionships	Sports Matinee	Sports, Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	"Mandolettes"	Sports Matinee	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	"Downbeat Time"	News Review	Dramatisation	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says":	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	Man Battle Stations	"Swop Night"	Bauer & Raiman, piano	"Confidentially Yours"	Chauncy Olcott, songs
7:45	Dance Music	"Swop Night"	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Soldiers With Wings:	Roy Porter, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Anne Nigro, piano
8:15	variety show	"Gibbs & Finney": sk.	mary": sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos": war	"Green Hornet": drama	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:45	adventures; News	"Green Hornet": drama	Studio Program	California Melodies	Talk; Romberg's Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Summer Symphony Con-	National Barn Dance:	America Loves a Melody:	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	cert: Emile Cooper,	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire, soprano;	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	conducter	"Hot Copy": newspaper	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	drama	speaker; orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade": music	New Prescott Show	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Herbert Hodge, Talk	New Prescott Show	'Labor for Victory': talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	Stag Party	Ted Steele's Club; guests	"Tropical Serenade"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Stag Party	Garry Moore; M. Greene	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:15	Jack Edwards' Orch.	News Service; Music	Nelson Olmstead, stories	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
11:30	Dance music	Fishermen's Program	Treasure Chest; organ	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dance music	Musical Proxram; News	News Service	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	"Uncle Bob": children's	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties	"Highlights of the Bible"	program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Religious services	Vi & Vilma: songs; piano	Walter Compton, News	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; "Everybody's	Religious services	News; Rhapsody of the	Services, Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Church": guest	Religious services	Rockies; Orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to	Religious services	Harmony Hall	Services, Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Learning; guests	Religious services	'Commando Mary': talks	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Sunday Down South"	Cadle Tabernacle Choir	News Report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Orchestra; Songs	Cadle Tabernacle Choir	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Twenty-second Let-	Music Hall: Symphony	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:15	ter; Yma Sumac	Orchestra; soloists	Novachord; Ted Steele	Camp Wheeler Band Con.	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:30	News; Bobby Tucker	Cavalcade of Song	C. I. O. Win War Election	Religious program	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	and chorus	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Religious program	Studio speaker
2:00	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious Hour	Dance Review
2:15	Spirit of '42	Cavalcade of Song	Tennis Championship	Religious Hour	Dance Review
2:30	Syncopation	Show of Yesterday and	Round Table Discussion	Religious Hour	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Syncopation; News	Today	Round Table Discussion	Religious Hour	gram: talk; music
3:00	Columbia Broad-	News Service	Polish Day Program:	Joe Marsala's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony;	Poetry and organ	music; speaker	Joe Marsala's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Howard Barlow,	Pan Americana: music	'The Army Hour': drama;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	conductor	Pan Americana: music	speakers; band; choir	Labor Day Program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broad-	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	'Reviewing Stand': aus-	Religious program
4:15	casting Symphony	Religious program	"The Army Hour"	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"We Believe": orchestra;	Young People's Church	"Just Quote Me"
4:45	Or.; M. Lawrence	O'Leary, songs	choir; soloists; talk	of the Air	"Just Quote Me"
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	News: Music	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Olivia Santora, songs	Massachusetts Liberal	'I Hear America Singing'	Variety Hour
5:30	Taylor; or.; chorus	Army and Navy Game	Labor Committee	'This Is Fort Dix'	Concert Music
5:45	Cecil Brown, News	Army and Navy Game	Network Program	'This Is Fort Dix'	Concert Music
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Religious program	Garden Gossip	"The First Nighter"	Baseball scores; News
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	Religious program	U. S. Coast Guard Band	"The First Nighter"	Irish Melodies
6:30	Serge Gera Autry;	"Concert Memories"	"The Great Gildersleeve":	News Service	Religious programs
6:45	drama: music	Billy Paine-Joline, songs	drama	Baseball News	Religious program
7:00	'Our Secret Weapon'	News; Baseball results	Lionel Berrymore: "The	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Melody Weavers	"Man Battle Stations"	Mayor of the Town"	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	'We, the People, at	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	"Bandwagon": Ray Gor-	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	War': interviews	ley, m. c.	rell's Orchestra	Britain"	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen-Charlie	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Gibbs & Finney: sketch	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	drama; E. Sevareid	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, News	Classical Album
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Musical Roundup	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	nificent": comedy	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	Musical Roundup; News	Hour
9:30	Star Theater: Jane	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Concert Hall	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Froman; or.; songs	"A Man, a Band": News	miliar Music	Concert Hall	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John B. Hughes, News	They, Too, Liked Music
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	"Mutual Goes to a Party"	They, Too, Liked Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy"	News report
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	OEM Dramatic Series	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; "Your Sunday	News Commentator	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:15	They Live Forever	Symphony"	Cesar Searchlinger: news	G. Meany, A. F. of L.	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	They Live Forever	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Authors' Playhouse:	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny": News	dramatisation	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Clar-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	Marching Along	Talk; Music
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Band Parade	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Quiz Show	Col. W. Rounds: "Labor"	Organ recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music; "Orchid"	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Labor and the War:	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	speakers	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Summer Serenade"	NBC Salon Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Musical Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Dramatisation
2:00	Serial drama	News; Gypsy Violins	"Light of the World"	First baseball game:	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	Dodgers	Organ Recital
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	First baseball game:	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott's Holiday	Tennis Championships	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Salute to Brazil:	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	concert orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Second baseball game:	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	National Singles-Doubles	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	F. McNutt; Wm. Greene	Tennis Championships	Dodgers	Dance Matinee
4:30	Giants of Freedom	Club Matinee: variety	Tennis Championships	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee
4:45	T. M. Ornburn, talk	Club Matinee; News	"Wilder Brown"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Dodgers	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	lies: music	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Braves-Dodgers game	show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman": drama	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Major Hoople: comedy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Lieut. Gen. Arnold	Major Hoople: comedy	News of the World	"Date With a Dise"	News Service
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Political Talk	"Red Ryder": drama	"How About It Girls?"
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder": drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, News	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Musical Program
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks, sopr'no;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	An American in	"Counter-Spy": drama	"Great Artists": Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	England: drama	"Counter-Spy": drama	Moore; orchestra	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
9:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report; Defense
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Alias John Freedom"	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Jo. Salerno, C. I. O.	"Alias John Freedom"	"Lamps of the Free": In-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	Gay Claridge's Orchestra	ter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Lou Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	Secretary Perkins	Sports; Music	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Frankie Carle, piano
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End": music
11:45	Works of Music	Music; News	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Show: music;	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:15	Second Husband	speeches; singing	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News; record.	"Woman Reporter"
11:30	Bright Horizon: sk.	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts; Music	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Political Talk; Music	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Home Forum: talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	"Sketches In Melody"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Jolina, songs	"Sketches In Melody"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Marguerite Porter, songs
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	U. S. Army Band	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Musical Melons, "Book Ends"	"Lonely Women": drama	Musical Roundup; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts:	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Erno Balogh	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	'Wartime Buying': Music
4:00	News Service	News; Tango Time	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Music; Vocalists	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Piano Team	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	lies: music; songs	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	Jack Armstrong: sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Swing"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Music	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Political Talk
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Political talk	'Confidentially Yours"	Political Talk; Music
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	Political talk	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?" forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin, News	Dave Rose's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:15	Heir?" drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; drama	Morton Gould's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Man Your Battle Stat'ns
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	"This Nation at War":	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps": variety	Nation at War: comedy	John Nesbit; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	News Here and Abroad	"A Date With Judy":	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15	talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	"Music for Moderns"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Del Casino's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News; Sports; Music	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music; News	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End: News

G.O.P. 'Tempest' Over Mrs. Luce In Connecticut

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—Miss Vivien Kellems charged Republican State Chairman J. Kenneth Bradley with attempting "too foist playwright Clare Boothe Luce on the Party" as a Congressional nominee in order "to repay Henry Luce for the thousands which he poured" into Wendell Willkie's Presidential campaign.

Miss Kellems, who divides her time these days between running a big business and campaigning against Mrs. Luce, wife of the publisher of Life, Time, and Fortune, for the nomination in the Fourth District, notified Mr. Bradley that she was in the race to stay despite his announcement Thursday night that he would support Mrs. Luce.

In a letter addressed to "Dear Ken," Miss Kellems, cable grip manufacturer, asserted that she objected "strenuously to your dictating Mrs. Luce's nomination in order to enable Wendell Willkie and Sam Pryor (former National Committeeman Samuel F. Pryor) to repay Henry Luce for the thousands which he poured into Mr. Willkie's Presidential campaign."

"And win, lose or draw," she said, "it is my avowed purpose to devote myself to the task of returning the Republican Party to its rightful owners, the citizens of Connecticut, and free it forever from the domination of Sam Pryor, Wendell Willkie, et al."

The Republican nominee in the Fourth District, adjoining New York State and home of many wealthy persons with New York City business addresses, will be chosen at a convention on Sept. 14.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Owing to the holiday there will be no Saturday radiocasts of the news of The Christian Science Monitor.)

For Tuesday, September 8
12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Films in Boston

Exeter—"You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert. 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway — "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Flying With Music." 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10.

Kenmore — "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan — "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Cary, Jean Phillips. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Old South Newsreel—"March on America," "John Vandercook," "Tex McCrary," "Parachute Athletes," "Quiz Kids," "Horton Hatches the Egg," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

Paramount—"Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:00, 6:05, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

Scollay — "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Field. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30

South Station Theater—"March On America," "Training Parachuters," "Inside Fighting Russia," "Harvard Trains for the Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Steel for Victory," Carnival in Brazil," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10.

Telepix—"Quentin Reynolds on Russia," "Dieppe Raid," "U. S. S. Boston Launching," "Personalities in Sports," "Puppet Cartoon," 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carillo. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:25. "Not a Ladies' Man." 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Tremont—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Always in My Heart," K

Small Plants of New England Urged to Go After Available War Contracts

Coils of Pipes In Floor Heat Lincoln House

The Real Estate Week
A Weekly Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Mass., Sept. 5—Technically speaking the heating system is usually considered part of the house. But I found a house in this charming colonial village today that is part of its own heating system.

Somewhat removed from the quiet village square where strictly colonial homes and an old-time church spire sharpen the local challenge to all things modern, I discovered this house which is one of the few if not the first in New England to convert both upper and lower floors into radiators heated by coiled pipes set into the floors themselves.

"Panel heating," the engineers call it. And while it is not new to them in principle, the newly completed home of Mr. and Mrs. Saville R. Davis is probably the first in New England to install panel heating in the second floors. Pipe coils like a giant radiator 32 by 30 feet square are set into the concrete lower floor under which there is no basement. And pipes twist back and forth over the second-floor joists just beneath the floor boards.

Thus the floors actually function as radiators, absorbing the heat from the hot-water pipes and easing it into the room at uniform temperatures. According to H. Whittemore Brown, the builder, room comfort can be maintained in this house at much lower temperatures than in conventionally heating homes where the heat is concentrated along the sides of the room.

At the same time Mr. Brown asked: "What is the coldest part of a house if it is not the floors? Since heat rises, the hottest part of a room is closest to the ceiling and the coldest part close to the floors. From this comes the heating expression 'hot head, cold feet.' By using the floors as radiators, the rooms are warm in all their parts, rather than extra warm at the sides and extra cold in the middle."

This is the "convective" principle of heating at work from the floor, plus direct heat radiation working from the floor and downward from the ceiling as well, where the second-floor pipes are concealed. Convective heating, the engineers say, is the type which heats the air rather than the person. Radiant heating passes through the air without changing its temperature until it strikes some solid matter, which it raises in temperature. The combination of both in this house is expected to provide comfort for the residents with the thermometer at lower than normal heating levels. That is the theory of panel heating.

How did Mr. and Mrs. Davis happen to adopt a modernistic plan in the first place? They didn't. It just grew on them. What they actually did was to select an interior room arrangement that suited their taste, around which a house had to be built. Ordinarily, the home buyer chooses an exterior design or "type" and working from there he tries to get the rooms in somehow. But here is a house built from the inside out, with the practical side of living dominating the esthetic or the architectural. That's the Dr. Walter Gropius theory, and ever since the Harvard architectural school head moved to Lincoln several years ago, most new houses in the town have taken something from the Gropius theory.

It just happened that the floor arrangement called for the modernistic type of exterior, something had to be done to break the severe lines. Giant windows helped, but they couldn't do it all. So cypress was used for exterior wood panels because of its beautiful grain. And the boards were laid horizontally above the first floor, contrasting with vertical boarding running up to the second floor. The wood was stained to bring out the grain and add a touch of color.

The owners know they have no masterpiece in exterior design. For purposes of rigid economy, they gave up the fascinating angles and broken planes in which modern architecture excels. But they do have exactly what they want inside. Modernism subordinates exterior to liberality in treating the interior, whereas the conventional builder subordinates interior arrangements for exterior appearances. With the Davis family, it's all a question of where you want to emphasize values. And to redeem the outside, they have invoked touches such as a semi-circular canopy over the front door, tall cedars against the walls, flagstone terraces, winding paths and long horizontal slabs of window to tone down the suggestion of box-like construction.

As you enter the Lincoln house, you find yourself in a roomy front hall, confronting a stairway flanked by bookcases. Thus the hallway effect is that of a library. Turn right and you're in the huge living room, or are you outdoors? The tremendous floor to ceiling window space brings the outdoors inside, setting up the illusion of greater space in a room that is already 32 feet long. Turn left from the hall and you enter a corridor leading to the maid's room and bath, the utility room and supply room, and back to the kitchen.

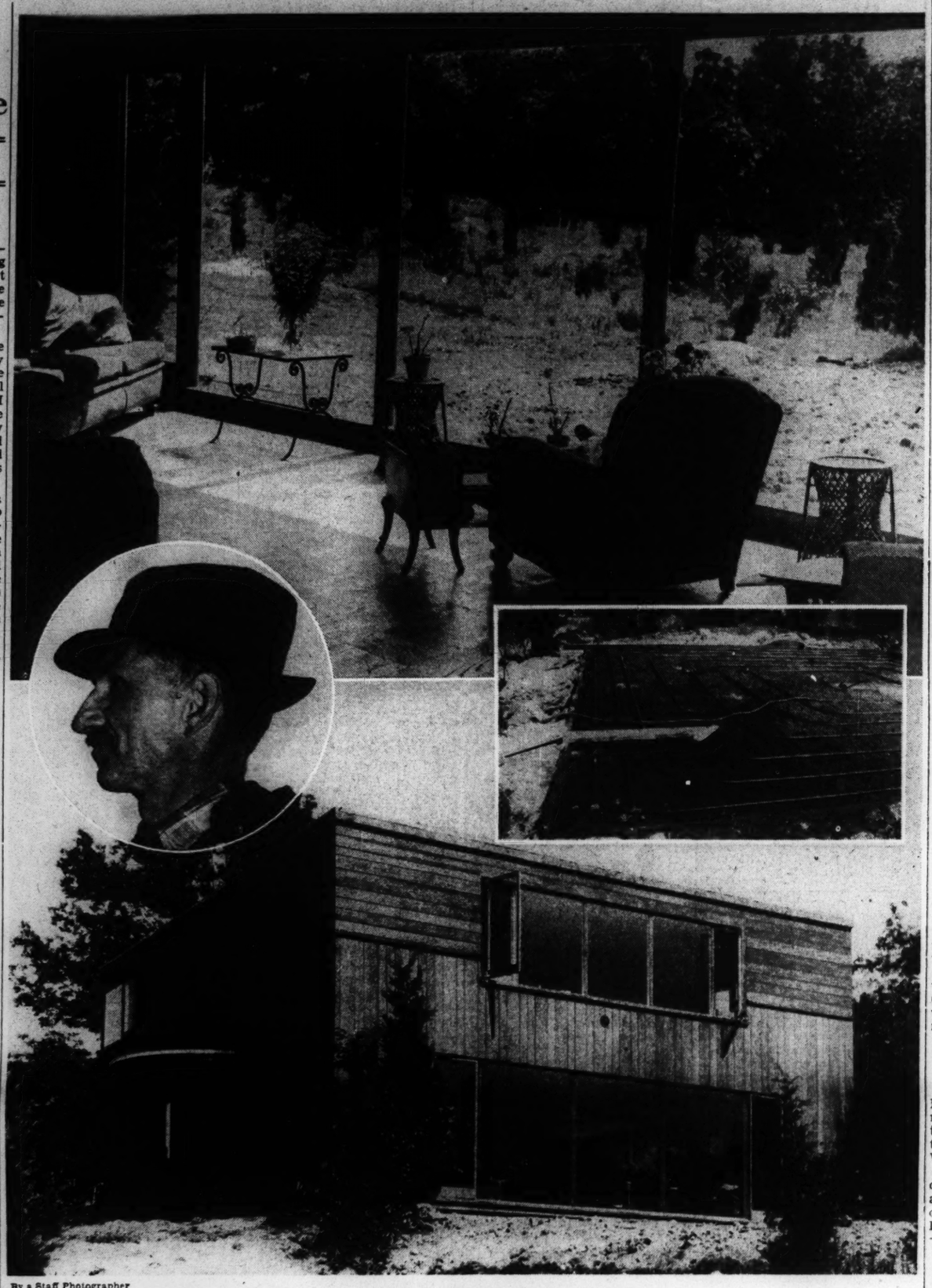
At the extreme rear of the living room, to the left, is the dining room, adding more space to the lengthy living quarters. Thus the living room, dining room and hall are built completely around the huge central fireplace which is almost big enough for a six-footer, such as Mr. Davis, to stand up in.

The kitchen is the smallest room in the house, bringing functional planning to the fore again. Utility and compactness is the pattern, The lady of the house can stand in the center and reach almost anything in the room merely by pivoting.

Going upstairs between rows of bookcases that serve as balusters, you enter a second-floor hall, out of which lead the three bedrooms and main bath. The master's bedroom with its 32 by 15 foot space, requires imagination to furnish. The family envisage a multiple-purpose room, with bedroom provisions at one end, a central lounge, and a combination study and workshop at the other end.

Our predominating thought was: "What a place to wake up in the morning with enough glass in the walls to make you think you're camping outdoors surrounded by all the conveniences of home." Our final thought was: "It must have cost a fortune to build." But here again we were disillusioned.

"You'd be surprised," said the owner. "It only cost $8,300."



By a Staff Photographer

House Built for Its Interior Livability

Top—View from the 32-foot living room of the Davis residence in Lincoln, Mass., through massive plate glass windows which frame the shrubs and trees of the outdoors in a fascinating way. Right—Coils of pipes for hot-water heating shown before final cement of floors was applied. These pipes comprise "panel heating," not new to present-day engineers, but one of the first applications in New England houses. At bottom—Modernistic exterior with its finish of cypress boards laid both vertically and horizontally to ease any box-like effect. Here one sees the striking expanse of glass, which gives an impression of openness. Large windows are also used in the master bedroom. Inset—A real "Yankee" builder, E. Whittemore Browne, who has given the house many extra "touches" which add to its charm.

Shouldn't Wait For U. S. to Give Work

Small factories should do everything possible to find war work on their own initiative rather than wait for the Government to give them something to do. S. Abbot Smith, a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, pointed out in a message received here today.

Mr. Smith is one of the leaders of the small manufacturers of New England. He is president of an old wall paper company in Chelsea, Mass., the Thomas Strahan Company.

When the Smaller War Plants Corporation was recently set up by Congress with an appropriation of $150,000,000 to help small concerns, Mr. Smith was named as one of the five directors. Since then he has spent much of his time in Washington. The corporation will operate in conjunction with the War Production Board.

"This corporation is not a relief agency," Mr. Smith noted in his statement, "but is specifically charged with increasing the production of war materials and essential civilian goods.

"Although we are going to do everything possible to contact smaller plants and bring as many of them into this production program as possible, it is still necessary that the smaller plants do their part.

Make Effort

"They should make every effort to get into this program through the District and Regional Offices of the War Production Board, rather than lie back and wait for men from these offices to get in touch with them.

"The first step which every plant should take is to immediately furnish the nearest District Office of the War Production Board with a complete list of its production facilities, plant equipment, and information regarding the products which it ordinarily manufactures.

"The scope of the Smaller War Plants Corporation," Mr. Smith added, "is limited in the Act of Congress creating it to manufactures only.

"I mention this because a good many people seem to have the idea that the corporation was formed to help all small business, which would of course include the 2,000,000 odd businesses of other types which are scattered throughout the nation."

Malkin Music School Adds a Noted Pianist

The Malkin Conservatory of Music at 267 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, which will open its tenth season Sept. 17, announces the addition to its staff, of Charles W. Moulton, pianist.

Mr. Moulton has been a teacher of music for the past 33 years, and was a student of Von Krizek of Vienna and Tobias Matthay of London.

City Federation's Season Opening on Theme of Unity

This column, appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays, will be replaced in October by daily coverage of news of women's activities and organizations.

By Laura B. Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"United for Victory" is the theme on which the 1942-43 club year will open for the Boston City Federation of Organizations. A keynote meeting, open to Boston clubwomen, at the Young Women's Christian Association on Oct. 16 will stress this idea, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other speakers emphasizing the need of unity in government, unity from the point of view of youth, and the need for a united mankind.

Mrs. Max Ulin, newly elected President of the Federation, hopes that the year will prove the Federation to be a vital, unifying agency for the clubs of the city. "All the clubs," she says, "are working and will be working on projects and plans of their own—philanthropic and educational. These must continue. But there will also be new demands upon us, and even though we believe we haven't a minute to spare, I think we must look forward to doing more than we are doing."

The City Federation hopes to provide the platform upon which men and women in public life may bring to Boston clubwomen news of current trends and current needs. Its major purpose for the year will be to co-ordinate the war effort of the various clubs, provide them with a center and clearinghouse for up-to-date information on the needs of the country, and promote specific work on specific projects.

An informal, get-acquainted "luncheonette" for the 80 presidents of member clubs is planned by the Federation for Sept. 25 at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. This will be an opportunity for the club presidents to learn at first hand what all the various organizations are doing, to exchange ideas and coordinate plans. The women will be encouraged to "think out loud" about prospects for the club year and thus to clarify their thoughts and listen to the thoughts of others on the subject. Also, it will enable the Federation to present some ideas which it has for possible service and to see how these ideas are going to be received.

"I look for this to be a really dynamic year," says Mrs. Ulin.

Plan Republican Rally

The opening of the political campaign in Cambridge will be marked Thursday evening, Sept. 10, by a rally at the Women's Republican Club in that City. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and candidates for office in Congress and the Legislature at Boston will be present, as will also District Attorney Robert A. Bradford and others.

Mrs. William A. Lamb, President of the Club, will preside at the rally, which begins at 8 o'clock. Refreshments will be served under the direction of Mrs. Charles S. Bolster and her committee.

Hingham Plans Show

The Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, assisted by the Garden Club of Hingham, will hold its annual fall exhibition in Agricultural Hall, Hingham, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Sept. 15, from 3 until 9 o'clock and on Wednesday from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Vegetables, fruits, and flowers will come up for judging, and prizes will be awarded also for decorative displays and flower arrangements, as well as for preserved fruits, vegetables, and herbs.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the show by donating $65 in agricultural premiums; and in addition to the regular awards the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society announces that it may award "to any entry of professional or others in any class, or as a separate prize, the Society's gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal, or a sum up to $2 for special entry of sufficient merit to warrant such special recognition.

Classes in Flower Arrangement

Mid-September is the time also when classes in flower arrangement will begin at the Boston School of Flower Arrangement in Horticultural Hall, with Mrs. Arthur P. Teele as instructor. Five classes are planned, each extending from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Dates will be Sept. 10, 17, and 22, and Oct. 2 and 8.

The opening class will take up two problems: "a monochromatic, fan-shaped arrangement in a suitable container, to be seen from one side only"; and "an analogous, right-angle triangle arrangement in a suitable container, to be seen from one side only, one accessory permitted."

Boy Scouts Pick Seventy-four Tons Of String Beans

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 5 (AP)—After picking 74 tons of string beans in three weeks, Boy Scouts of camps in Dexter and St. Albans are all set to show Aroostook County farmers they can pick up potatoes just as speedily as they clipped the bean vines.

The Maine Agriculture Department said that 70 of the 100 boys who worked in the bean patches would be in Aroostook from Sept. 14 to Oct. 17, making the trip by train and "hiring up" with numerous farmers under the direction of Donald L. Coady of the U. E. Employment Service.

The Scouts will help take up the slack in the farm labor shortage in that northern sector during potato harvesting, the Department said. They will be paid 11 cents for each barrel they fill with potatoes.

The Department said that arrangements have been made with schools for the release of the boys during harvest.

N. E. Shippers To Discuss Traffic

Rail transportation and how to meet the steadily increasing demands upon it will be discussed at the fall meeting of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board to be held at the Copley-Plaza, Sept. 15, it was announced today by William H. Day, general chairman and manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Indications point to attendance being the largest of any meeting the group has ever held. Outstanding representatives of government agencies are scheduled to speak, including J. Monroe Johnson, Commissioner of the Interstate Commission. Invitations to attend the session have been issued to all Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations in New England.

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STATIONERY—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Prices and Your Purse: 'Gas' Control by Tank Car

Continued from Page 1

farmer's wife would be expected to contribute only 2.8 pounds of grease drippings a year compared with the city wife's 4.5 pounds because she would be making soap and feeding fats to livestock "both consistent with the drive policy of getting fullest use from all fats before considering them 'waste.'"

Top Project

The WPB has worked out a deal with the nation's bottling industry whereby their drivers will collect tin cans from hotels, restaurants and institutions, have bottle caps stamped out and turn in the scraps to the Government. In cities where tin cans are not yet being collected, the bottlers will get housewives to bring all sizes to their neighborhood stores where they will pick them up, use the larger ones, and turn the rest over to detinning plants.

Battery Business

You won't get a new battery for your automobile hereafter unless you turn in your old one.

If it isn't possible to turn it in at the time of purchase, the consumer can sign a certificate stating that within 30 days he will dispose of his used battery through regular scrap channels.

'Zoot Suits'

Along with many other persons, the WPB is now convinced that jitterbugs need watching. At a time when the clothing industry is being instructed to make cloth-saving changes in both men's and women's clothes, the "jitterbug" has introduced "zoot suits" for men and "juke coats" for women, both of which feature long, loose lines.

While WPB restrictions on men's clothes to date affect only woolen materials, Frank Walton, textile chief, warned jitterbugs: "we are going to put a stop to this waste of cloth, because this fabric ought to be saved for our soldiers and sailors and for necessary civilian clothing."

Ceiling Signs

Has your shoemaker, your garageman, your laundry and your dry cleaning establishment posted its list of ceiling prices? Sept. 1 was the deadline. The list was to show the highest price charged during March for each service the firm performs.

Russians Make Heroic Stand at Stalingrad's Gates

Continued from Page 1

captured a number of additional settlements.

"Red Army men of one unit," it was announced, "wiped out about 400 enemy officers and men."

Russians Forced Near Novorossisk

Violent pressure in the Western Caucasus forced the Russians in one sector northwest of the Novorossisk naval station, but Soviet Marines, land batteries and the guns of the Black Sea Fleet pounded the Germans and their Rumanian allies hard, Russian dispatches said.

The Russians acknowledged the invaders had forced a river crossing in the Terek basin near Mozdok and said "our troops were engaged in pressing the enemy back" in that theater before the Caucasian mountains and the Grozny Oil fields.

Without details, the communique said fighting persisted in the region of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow.

The German High Command claimed that Tamanskaya, on the Taman Peninsula directly east of the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea, had been captured and the invasion salient on the Caucasian coast thus widened.

Fighting on the Russian Front was declared by the Germans to have cost the Soviet Air Force 1,029 planes between Aug. 25 and Sept. 4, against German losses of 49 aircraft in the same period.

German Bombs Hit Russian Transports

Nazi and Rumanian troops were declared steadily advancing upon Novorossisk, and the German High Command said two transports were damaged by bomb hits in the harbor of that Russian naval base.

"German infantry divisions successfully stormed several modern forts of a belt of Stalingrad's fortifications which the enemy had stubbornly defended," it was reported. "Enemy counterattacks were repulsed."

"North of the city the enemy launched relieving actions with strong infantry and tank forces. They were repulsed with the loss of more than 40 tanks."

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star declared that German officers, seeking the greatest use of their available manpower, were even forcing their own wounded into repeated attacks, killing those who were able to rise but unable to advance.

"The enemy is still strong here, but his hasty actions for a conclusion indicate he is assembling his last forces from other sectors and fronts," it said.

The Russians announced earlier this week that they were outnumbered on some sectors before Stalingrad as much as three to one.

Associated Press

Situation in Russia

Black arrows indicate principal points at which Germans are attacking. The twin thrusts against Stalingrad have been blunted, at least temporarily, by a heroic last-ditch stand.

Nazi General Admits Air Need in Russia

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 5

German Aviation Gen. Erich Quade told the German people last night in a radiocast heard here that every plane that could be spared must be used for the Battle of Russia.

"We must avoid at all costs weakening our air force in Russia," the general said. "In fact we cannot be strong enough."

[The Moscow radio said last night that the German Air Force had lost 60,000 men in Russia and that Hitler was forced now to send trained aircraft workers to the Soviet front as reserves.

The Germans reported destruction of 187 Russian planes yesterday and the day before, compared to loss of only 14 Nazi craft.]

Egypt:

Axis Counterattacks Fail Near El Alamein

Cairo dispatches quoted a British Headquarters-RAF communiqué as saying that British forces had beaten off three Axis counterattacks against newly won positions in the central sector of the El Alamein desert front.

The positions, which the Axis forces were attempting to regain, had been taken on the night of Sept. 3 when British forces struck out to the southwest in the central sector. The objectives sought by the British were reached and occupied, the communiqué said.

Axis infantry and armored units were sent against the same objectives on Sept. 4, but intense United States artillery fire slowed up the counterattacks and helped the infantry to drive off the Axis troops.

While the British were improving their positions in the central sector, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces on the southern end of the line in the region of Himeimat "again moved slightly westward," the British communiqué said. This represented a new withdrawal of Marshal Rommel's units.

British mobile units and artillery continued to batter at the Axis forces in this sector and "continued their pressure on the enemy's main concentration," it was reported.

Indications that Marshal Rommel might still be seeking to find a favorable place in the United Nations line for an all-out assault was further indicated in the movement of Axis vehicles, bound east on the road between Salum and Sidi Barrani. These vehicles were successfully attacked by long-range Allied fighters, the British communiqué said.

Air activity continued on a reduced scale over the battle area. United Nations aircraft however, pounded at enemy transport both on the roads leading to the battle-front from Libya and over the Mediterranean.

German and Italian announcements said the commander of the Sixth Brigade of the British Imperial Forces had been captured along with several hundred other prisoners. Apart from this claim, the Axis had little to say about the situation in Egypt.

Budapest Raid:

Several Hits Scored In Hungarian Capital

While Budapest was suffering its first raid, a strong force of British bombers again attacked the German ship-building city of Bremen last night and eleven aircraft were reported missing.

It was the fourth straight night of British assaults against war industries and communications of the Reich.

British, American or Soviet bombers might have made the long flight against Budapest, Capital of Axis-allied Hungary and a commercial and industrial center of 1,500,000 population on the middle Danube, but the Berlin Radio said they struck from the northeast—the direction of Russia.

Budapest's alert lasted an hour and 50 minutes. A heavy explosion sounded on the outskirts at midnight and several hits were scored within the capital, according to the Berlin account.

It is a round trip of about 1,850 miles to Budapest from Malta, the fortified British island in the central Mediterranean; 2,000 miles from English bases and a little more from Soviet airdromes which London observers regard as probable springboards for such long-distance operations against the Axis eastern European home fronts.

The German Radio acknowledged that points in Eastern Germany had been attacked and said some damage was done in "a town on the north German coast" by high explosives and incendiaries.

German planes cruised over the south coast of Britain during the night, but there were no reports of bombings.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Attack Japanese Cruiser

United Nations bombers attacked a Japanese cruiser off the southeast coast of New Guinea but results of the raid were not known, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

An Allied Command headquarters communiqué said a United Nations reconnaissance unit shot down a Japanese Zero fighter plane in a fight at Lae, New Guinea.

There was no change in the Milne Bay sector.

Sinkings:

Latvian Ship Sunk In Caribbean Sea

Twenty-four seamen perished in the submarine-sinking of a Latvian merchantman in the Caribbean, the United States Navy announced Sept. 4 in the wake of additional reports from Lisbon, Portugal, disclosing that another ship's captain had been imprisoned aboard the raider which destroyed his vessel about 1,000 miles east of Baltimore, Md.

The captain and first engineer of the 4,573-ton Greek freighter Leonidas M. Both were taken aboard the U-boat, dispatches from Lisbon said, following the attack on their ship in mid-July. Crew members of the neutral Portuguese vessel San Miguel, halted by the submarine "outside" of Baltimore, were directed by the raider's commander to the scene of the encounter, where 29 survivors from the Greek merchantman later were sighted and picked up.

The latest U-boat victims raised to 455 the Associated Press count of announced Western Atlantic sinkings since Dec. 7, 1941.

China:

Capture of Lanchi Admitted by Chinese

A Chinese High Command communiqué admitting that the Japanese had recaptured Lanchi, 10 miles north of besieged Kinhwa in Chekiang Province, was considered significant in that it perhaps indicated the Japanese had reached the limit of their intended withdrawal from that seaboard province.

The Japanese were reported throwing their antiaircraft artillery into the battle for Kinhwa, provisional provincial Capital, pouring point-blank fire into the ranks of the attacking Chinese who reached the suburbs on the south.

It was believed here that the Japanese recapture of Lanchi meant the Japanese also intended to retain Kinhwa after a dual east-west retreat of 225 miles from the central section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Lanchi is the terminus of a small spur railway from Kinhwa which would be necessary if the Japanese intended to hold Kinhwa. The latter place is about 80 miles south of Hangchow, starting point last May of the Japanese offensive.

The Chinese announced the capture of Lanchi Aug. 30 but failed to state when the Japanese regained it.

On the Southern Front, in Kwangtung Province, the Chinese were reported still pressing forward, having reached the vicinity of Sunki only about 15 miles north of Canton.

Germanization Drive Typified By Nazi Pressure on Hungary

Continued from Page 1

Admiral Nichols Horthy's son was made Vice-Regent following the Nazi move to compel the Hungarians to name Archduke Albrecht as the Regent's successor. Young Horthy, however, was known to be intensely patriotic and to dislike the Nazis who have brought nothing but ruin to his country.

New Pressure Forecast

The sudden passing of young Horthy now leaves the field clear for renewed Nazi pressure, and it is feared in Budapest that the Germans may again press the claims of Pro-Nazi Archduke Albrecht, and this time it is thought that Admiral Horthy may not have strength enough to resist. The present regime of Premier Nicholas De Kallay is entirely in the Nazis' hands and despite growing discontent throughout Hungary it is significant that more and more German minority subjects are obtaining posts in the Hungarian Government.

The Russian war is growing extremely unpopular, especially as recent Hungarian losses have been extremely severe. Well-informed Hungarian sources declare that the 35th and 7th Hungarian divisions were completely annihilated and the 6th, 9th, 10th and 11th divisions completely put out of action as well as many others.

Despite these reverses the De Kallay Government is subservient carrying out all Nazi commands. Anti-Jewish persecution has reached a new peak of brutality, and practically all Hungarian industry is now completely under direct German control.

The Hungarian press also is being used for Nazi propaganda purposes and Hungarian commercial enterprises abroad all are being used to further Nazi trade.

The same story can be told of the situation inside Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland and Vichy-controlled France.

Rumania in Chains

In Rumania Marshal Ion Antonescu has so compromised his country that it is hard to see how Rumania can plead any excuse at any United Nations peace conference.

While Rumanian troops are sacrificing themselves on the Caucasion front and along the Russian front and while the Rumanian Government has turned over the great Melaxas armament works and other industries entirely to the Nazis, certain Rumanion patriots are protesting against the manner in which Marshal Antonescu is allowing Germans to compromise his country, and last week the greatest act of sabotage yet committed in Rumania took place. The great railway junction at Buzu which joins lines connecting Constanza, Ploesti, and Bessarabia was blown up.

Hundreds of persons were killed in the explosion, many being German officers—but despite the pro-Allied feelings of the majority of Rumanians Marshal Antonescu is determined to bind the fate of Rumania to that of Germany and the Germanization of the country continues rapidly, especially in Transylvania where German minorities are pressing that German should be the main language taught in all schools.

However German policy is most apparent in Bulgaria where the Nazis have now maneuvered King Boris and the Government of Premier Bogdan Philoff into such an awkward position that unless the Nazis win, Bulgaria is lost.

Encouraging Bulgarian greed, the Nazis have directed the Bulgarians into oppressing Greece, and this year they have persuaded King Boris to send Bulgarian troops against Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Chetnik troops. Thus when the United Nations win the war Bulgaria probably will have to pay double—a possibility which all Bulgarians fear.

The extent to which Bulgaria has become Germanized is shown in these recent steps. Bulgaria, once the largest fruit-growing country in the Balkans, is being stripped of its entire fruit crop this year and the fruit is being sent in juice and pulp form to Germany.

Oppression of Jews

The Nazi Minister to Sofia, Herr Beckerle, also recently informed Bulgarians that in "the spirit of the Axis" they must reinforce the already severe measures against the Jews.

Bulgarians who have already handed over the police and railways to the Gestapo and Nazi officials had no choice but to accept.

Thus in the same manner Hitler and his agents are attempting to form all European countries into German colonies and by attempting to obliterate all national honor and decency they hope to destroy any United Nations sympathy for the oppressed countries.

Fortunately it appears that there are still enough patriots left in all these countries to frustrate Hitler's Machiavellian design and as we enter the fourth year of the war, Europe may lie under Nazi oppression but the voice of freedom still makes itself heard.

Chile Expected to Sever Diplomatic Ties With Axis

Continued from Page 1

wait too long and that when the time comes to line up beside the United Nations, the latter may have lost interest not only in Argentina but also in trading with it. This would seem to be the calamity which Buenos Aires must avoid at all cost.

Strong and continued interest has been aroused by the implications of President Roosevelt's recent sponsoring of postwar aid to Spain provided that country does not enter the war. While millions of Americans, both in the United States and throughout Latin America, would object to any plan that seemed designed to aid the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco, it is felt that the President's plan has a definite present value.

This plan, which calls for increased tourist trade in postwar Spain as well as generous but private American help in the restoration of Spanish art treasures, is expected to appeal not only to Madrid but also to all the Spanish-speaking countries south of the Rio Grande. As such, it is seen the plan is viewed as another bond of hemispheric solidarity.

Fog Over Aleutians Seen on Air Trip Of Kermit Roosevelt

AT AN ADVANCED ARMY BASE IN ALASKA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Maj. Kermit Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, a veteran of World War I and various European fronts in this one, took part in his first action against the Japanese when he rode on a bomber mission over Kiska Island.

Major Roosevelt saw the difficulties of aerial battle over the Aleutians when fog closed in and prevented any sight of Kiska.

Japanese fliers did not brave the clouds nor the bomber's guns, and offered no opposition to the reconnaisance.

Major Roosevelt, returning to quarters here, expressed regret that he had been unable to drop any bombs on the Nipponese.

Axis Plane Loss 247, RAF 378 in August

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 5

The RAF lost 378 planes during August in operations over Germany and Occupied Europe, defense of the Middle East and attacks on Axis shipping, compared with 247 Axis planes destroyed in the same period, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

The report said weather conditions over Great Britain and German target areas generally was unfavorable but that the Bomber Command was over Germany on 12 nights and over both Germany and Nazi-held territory five days during the month.

It was noted that there were no four-figure raids but there were several of the "standard three-figure order," with the heaviest on Kassel, Saarbruecken, Frankfurt, Mainz and Duisburg.

German planes singly or in small groups flew over parts of Britain on 28 nights and 27 days.

4-Motor Heinkel Used in Daylight Raids on Britain

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The four-motored Heinkel 177, largest bomber the Germans have used over Britain, is being flown in daylight raids on this island now, authoritative sources disclosed yesterday.

Some sources said they believed the successful raids by American Flying Fortresses over the Continent may have caused the Germans to turn to the giant planes which have four engines geared to two propellers and a wing span of 103 feet, even larger than the Lancasters of the British.

The Germans have been flying them at 20,000 feet for their daylight raids.

The magazine Aeroplane said the new Heinkels carry about the same bomb load as Britain's largest bomb carriers, the Stirlings.

A daylight raid on Bristol Aug. 28, it said, was made by Heinkel 177's at 23,000 feet.

Unlike the United States' Flying Fortresses, the Heinkels are used singly and not in formation. They gain great height over France, then cross the Channel above 20,000 feet, making interception difficult.

These daylight high-level attacks are mixed with sea-level dashes by Focke-Wulf 190's against coastal towns, each plane carrying one bomb.

RCAF Bombers

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Air Minister C. G. Power, announced yesterday that a Canadian bomber group of from 10 to 20 squadrons would be formed in Britain by the end of the year.

Mr. Power said that a Canadian fighter group would be formed later, with the prospect that about 40 Canadian squadrons eventually would be co-operating in the United Kingdom with the Royal Air Force.

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Chief Prize in New Guinea: Prolific Gold Mines of Wau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Chief prize of the Japanese in conquered New Guinea is Wau, center of the mining industry, which in five years has given Australian mining corporations $34,000,000 worth of gold.

Wau is a place made possible only by modern air travel. Everything has had to be flown in and out. Therefore it owns a large airfield which would have the capacity for many warplanes and about which it was formerly quite common to see half-a-dozen machines at one time, some taking off, some landing, and some in the air over the field.

The mining machinery which won the gold went into Wau from Japanese-held Salamaua by airplane. So did the people who dwelt there until the Nipponese invasion caused them to flee. So did the food they ate, the clothes they wore, the automobiles they used. Assembling the articles taken thither by air transport became a principal industry.

Wau is a high spot and any Japanese who do duty there must feel the cold they dislike so much. Some 3,400 feet above sea level, the town is surrounded by mountains which are often wreathed in mists and give the feeling that the weather is colder and wetter than it really is. In earlier days these factors often cut air communications for 10 days at a time.

Houses in Open Valley

Air transport also played a large role in the social life of Wau, for a large section of the population worked for one of the three airlines operating out of the gold field center. The wooden-frame houses, roofed with corrugated iron, bunched in the center of the settlement and mounting the nearest hillslopes, stand in an open valley which is very different from coastal New Guinea.

Moreover, the Japanese still have the prospect of a second war on their hands, for this valley has long been disputed ground between the Biangai and warlike Kukukuku tribes. Some of the tough Kukukukus still inhabit the country just beyond the ranges and in the past many travelers have stumbled into ambushes which they had set for the Biangais. The Kukukukus are expert bowmen and adept at picking off stragglers. The speed with which Wau attracted white men with its magnet of gold caused the natives to withdraw, but they have lost none of their old fierceness.

Down the valley and atop Mt. Kaindi, which overlooks Wau, are other settlements, and smaller mines are dotted about, all of which have employed scores of persons. Bulolo River and Edie Creek are names known to every Australian.

There are no native villages close around here and that fact presents the Japanese with a new problem in their efforts to work this territory. For Wau has drawn its native labor from natives of many tribes, speaking hundreds of different dialects, and only responsive to one common tongue—pidgin English—which is rather much to ask any Nipponese to talk.

The amenities of Wau have astonished visitors in prewar days. Few expected to come upon such comforts after rambling about the hot New Guinea seaboard. Once in the valley there was little to show that the visitor had arrived at an inland township in a large tropical island. There were the airplanes, automobiles, and electric power system. There were tennis courts, a golf course, and movie theaters. The climate permitted the raising of tropical products such as yams, and also lettuce, tomatoes, and beans. And the refrigerator enabled people to eat not only meat, eggs, fruit, and vegetables flown from Australia, but ice cream, and to ice their drinks.

The whole atmosphere was much more like that of a country town in Victoria, Australia, than a place in New Guinea. It must have given the Japanese quite a surprise.

Economic Prize

By a Staff Artist

Famous New Guinea Gold Mines

Map shows location of the mines, in Wau district across the mountains from Salamaua, which are likely to be Japan's most important prize. Air travel has made possible the development of Wau, 3,400 feet above sea level.

Work of Youth in War Shown At British-Soviet Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—Determination of British and Soviet youth to do all possible to help win a speedy victory over the Nazis is the theme of the "Young Comrades in Arms" exhibition in Piccadilly Circus.

The exhibit was opened by Madame Maisky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador here, on Aug. 29, and was given its send-off in messages of greeting and support received from Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Beaverbrook, and others.

The exhibition, organized by the Anglo-Soviet Youth Friendship Alliance, is to remain in London for two weeks and is then to tour Britain under the auspices of youth committees in factories, schools, clubs and universities.

A prominent place in the exhibition is given to the Anglo-Soviet "Roll of Honor." This shows photographs of British young people who have won the George Cross or other awards for bravery and courage side by side with pictures of Soviet youth who have distinguished themselves in industry and other phases of the Soviet war effort.

Close Friendship Fostered

The aim of the Alliance is to "encourage between young people of this country and the Soviet Union a close friendship based on a thorough understanding of each other's ideas and way of life so that we may not only struggle together as effective allies now, but work out a basis of genuine and lasting peace for the future."

One of the means for achieving this aim is through correspondence between British and Soviet young people. Letters are to be sent through youth organizations in Britain to the Moscow Anti-Fascist Youth Committee in Moscow. The Committee is to send on translations to young Soviet citizens to be answered. Children write about their every-day life, their sports, hobbies, their part in the war effort, and so on.

The Exhibition depicts pictorially the part which youth is playing in Britain and the Soviet Union in World War II—youth in industry, agriculture, in the Forces, in youth organizations.

British activities are shown in pictures of such organizations as the Girls' Training Corps, the Air Training Corps, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Junior Section of the Home Guard, youth in the Air Raid Precaution Services and so forth. The three women's services, A. T. S., W. R. N. S., W. A. A. F. and the Land Army are also shown in action.

Working on the Land

Like their counterparts in the British Young Farmers' Clubs, thousands of Soviet school children in the Soviet Union are making their contribution to the defense of their country by working on the land. In the Kuibyshev district 46,000 pupils were at one time working under supervision of their tutors.

Statistical graphs show the Soviet Union to be an extraordinarily youthful country, young people having played a big part in its construction during the last 20 years. In July, 1937, for instance, 19 per cent of engineers (in U. S. S. R. this means a specialist in industry with a higher education) and technicians were under 26. Even managers and directors of work are often very young. A prominent place, therefore, in the exhibition, is devoted to Youth in Industry.

Russia's industrial history is contrasted with Britain's. Britain is a country that has been industrialized for a century and a half, whereas Russian industry has been built up almost entirely in the past 20 years.

From an early age the children of the U. S. S. R. learn to be workers. Even games in nursery schools are designed to teach the children to work in groups, as well as to use their hands.

Soviet lads and girls can join a Trade Union at the age of 16; that is as soon as they start work, and they have representatives on the leading committees. The Unions help young workers to improve their work, and provide them with recreational and cultural facilities. They co-operate with the youth organization, the Young Bolshevik League, in these matters and in the special mobilization of youth for important construction jobs.

Mitchell Announces Priority Schedule For Canadian Labor

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (CP)—A labor priority schedule has been established by Selective Service officials to determine what jobs may be taken by workers seeking new employment, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell announced in an address outlining Canada's new manpower regulations.

Mr. Mitchell said the new regulations do not freeze workers on their jobs. But, he said, workers who have quit their jobs or have been discharged must obtain permits from the employment office to seek new employment. The nature of that employment will be determined by the priority schedule grading industries according to their essentiality at the moment.

Superiority Told Of U. S. Planes

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—Capt. E. V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker, World War flying ace, said last night that two American fighter planes—the liquid-cooled, twin-engine P-38 Lockheed and the air-cooled P-47 Thunderbolt—had proved superior "in actual tests" to Germany's new Focke-Wulf 190 fighter.

Asserting that America was "on the road to air superiority, the first road to victory," Mr. Rickenbacker told an audience of Army radio technicians that to date American Air Force planes have destroyed twice as many of the enemy planes as they have lost.

"Our P-38 or Lockheed Lightning will climb as high as the Spitfire (British) and fly faster. Our P-47, or Thunderbolt, will go to 40,000 feet or higher. This plane is now being produced in quantities and is going to the war fronts."

Nazification of Reich Law Nears Completion Stage

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The appointment of Dr. Otto Georg Thierack, formerly president of the People's Court, to the post of Reich Minister of Justice which is heralded as beginning of new era in Nazi Germany's judicial system is the culminating measure in a long series of steps by which the Law has been brought under the thumb of the Party.

From dispatches which reach this country from Germany it is obvious that the Nazification of the legal apparatus of the Third Reich is nearing completion.

Dr. Thierack's predecessor in the Ministry of Justice, Dr. Franz Schlegelberger, was placed on the retired list "on his own request"—a sure sign that he incurred the Führer's wrath.

There are also good indications that even the Nazi Party—let alone the German people themselves—does not see eye to eye with its master on the virtual abolishment of codified law and of ending of independence of the judges.

Description of Law

Last month the Governor-General of Poland and former President of the German Academy of Law, Dr. Hans Frank, in a speech at Munich described law as "the protection of the weak" and declared that "an individual deprived of protection by independent judges is a man without right." He went so far as to proclaim that "any form of state based on justice is better than a police state."

Utterances of this kind aren't too convincing when they come from a man who has decreed the murder of thousands and the virtual slavery of millions of Poles. Yet Dr. Frank's statement need not be regarded as a deceptive maneuver.

Ever since Hitler last April had the Reichstag confer upon him unlimited dictatorial powers it was apparent that some move against the German judiciary was in the offing.

Although they had gone a long way in their submission to Nazi doctrines the judges still retained some vestiges of independence and occasionally passed sentences unconcerned about the particular wishes of a Gauleiter or other party bigwigs.

Change by Easy Stages

Rare as these incidents were, they kept the masses in the belief that objective justice still existed in the country. It was likewise apparent during the last months that the Gestapo, the Elite Guard, and the newly created Waffen-SS had gained so vast an influence in the civilian as well as military sphere that the Third Reich had assumed more and more the aspects of a police state.

This development in all probability filled some high-ranking Nazis with apprehensions lest Hitler go too far in the gagging of his people. After all, the Nazis had risen to power, mainly by pretending that their first concern was the people's welfare, honor and destiny. This was a lie, but they had been able to uphold an illusion that the German people were still sovereign and had merely delegated their prerogatives to the Nazis under the leadership of Hitler.

Hitler himself took great pains to preserve a façade of legality. But he undermined the traditional legal concepts of his fellow-countrymen in a very subtle manner by reminding them constantly that it was he, their chosen leader, who bore the heavy burden of sole responsibility and that he, himself, was the law.

However, he has not been the only law. There have been a great number of codified laws in force which originated in pre-Hitler times. And there have been a large number of judges who, according to the constitution, were independent and irremovable.

Hitler's Purge of Judges

This situation was bound to lead to a clash. Neither would Hitler confine himself to act within the boundaries of the codified law, nor were the judges willing to accept his word as law and forget about their legal inhibitions.

With the help of his Reich Minister of Justice, Dr. Franz Gürtner, Hitler, therefore set out to reorganize the German legal system.

The foremost measures by which this goal was achieved were a purge of judges, re-codification of German law, introduction of a Nazi "principle" of jurisdiction and the establishment of special courts.

The purge of the judges was carried out gradually, beginning in April, 1933, by means of the Law for the Restoration of the Civil Service. This statute made the tenure of office dependent upon the civil servant's unconditional recognition of National Socialist doctrines. The independence and irremovability of judges, guaranteed by Hitler a few weeks before the promulgation of the Restoration Act, became, forthwith, a sheer mockery. All judges considered politically unreliable were weeded out.

Written Law Superseded

Through the unification which was accomplished in 1935 the legal systems and authorities of the various Federal States were subordinated to the Reich Minister of Justice.

One of the first acts of Dr. Gürtner in his capacity as supreme administrator of justice and sole enactor of new laws was the publication of the Criminal Code Law in June, 1935.

Dr. Gürtner did away with the notion that only those offenses could be punished which were specifically mentioned in the existing code.

The judges were empowered—or rather ordered—to mete out punishment for any act which was deemed "in conflict with the 'healthy sentiment' of the people." Dr. Gürtner aptly summarized the effect of his decree by stating that "from now on the written law has ceased to be the sole source of jurisdiction."

Most significant was the Nazi practice of establishing special courts which encroached upon the field of the regular courts and to which only tested party members were appointed.

Works in Secret Session

The People's Court, functioning since 1936, a sort of Star Chamber, is one of those special courts. It deals with cases of high treason—rather a broad term in today's Germany—and is in every respect the Nazi ideal of a tribunal.

The People's Court works in secret sessions, acts with amazing speed and knows only one sentence—the capital penalty. Its professional judges are in the minority and the Hitler appointed lay-assessors are in most cases SS-men. Defendants brought before the People's Court have no right to choose their own counsel.

It was the hope of Hitler and his coterie that the "healthy sentiment of the people" could be developed to such a point that all courts could be remodeled along the pattern of the People's Court and that eventually all judges would act like SS-men.

Neither hope materialized. Hence the appointment of Dr. Thierack and Hitler's sweeping order "to build up a National Socialist Jurisprudence according to my outlines and instructions."

For the fulfillment of this task the Führer authorized the new Minister of Justice to deviate from the existing law. At his will he can abolish any law as well as any regulation concerning local procedure and can impose penalties which are neither intended nor established by statute.

Determined to Rule

Thus, at last, the Nazis have done away with the hypocritical pretext that their judicial system is, in the least, concerned about the people's sentiment.

For the first time the Nazis are openly admitting that they are determined to rule against the majority of the people. Already Dr. Thierack is reported to have threatened those judges who continue to decide cases according to law—and he obviously means business.

There remains the question of why Hitler chose this particular moment to introduce his reform. The most plausible explanation is that under the impact of three years of war the German people are becoming more and more skeptical regarding the achievements and promises of Naziism.

At the same time apathy is spreading wide and fast. Since both skepticism and apathy are dangerous to Hitler's rule and to the war effort he has taken whatever steps he can to keep them in check. Likely as not his abolishment of an independent judiciary will make the Germans all the more restive.

First in Britain

Wide World

Maj. Alice Sorby

First member of the Canadian WAAC (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps) to arrive in Britain.

Wog 'Keeps 'Em Guessing' As Wily Desert Trader

Wide World-Associated Press

CAIRO—This is the story of the wog—a wily oriental gentleman.

Wars may come and wars may go, but the Arab nomad who roams the barren desert lands of Libya goes on, and pays little or no attention to them at all.

He rides his small but sturdy jackass, herds his camels or his goats, and from time to time deals with foreign visitors.

It is in these deals the wog earns the "wily" part of his nickname. He drives a hard bargain. He approaches the visitor with a broad smile, salutes those in military costume and begins the conversation with something like:

"Saheedah, el capitain!"

Everyone in uniform is a captain to the desert dweller and the "Saheedah" part means "greetings."

Then starts the dealing. Perhaps he has eggs in abundance, or maybe it's a captured German luger, machine gun or a set of binoculars, thousands of which the nomads have picked up after battles and hidden away.

It isn't a question of money with this dark-skinned native so much as a question of what you have that he wants or needs. Sugar, candy, or old shoes all are good bargaining items.

Having decided that you have something he wants and that you are interested—though you try to hide the fact—in something that he has, the desert trader goes to work.

First he demands 10 times as much as he expects, but finally settles for what he considers a reasonable trade. More often than not, in his opinion, he has received two or three times as much as he expected.

On the other hand, measured in dollars and cents, you really get a lot for your money. After all, fried eggs for breakfast a hundred miles from the nearest settlement is certainly worth a couple of handfuls of sugar or two or three candy bars.

At all times the wog is gracious, soft-spoken and given to making what seem like wisecracks, which to him are funny but which you cannot understand at all. However, since he laughs so enjoyably you find yourself laughing with him and everyone is having a merry old time.

Never is there a note of unfriendliness, or anything that might stamp the wog as ungentlemanly, even though the deal doesn't go his way.

He doesn't speak your language, and by Fifth Avenue standards seems ragged and impossible, yet there is much about the wog that bears close study.

After all, he has his tent, his chickens, his camels or his goats. He has a wife to comfort him and do most of the work.

He has the whole desert to roam around in. He knows every water hole, doesn't worry about taxes, rent, cost of living, and figures to himself: "What more can a man want?"

As for the foreigners—they are associated in his mind almost entirely with war. He sees them as a bunch of well-dressed, wealthy people running around the desert shooting at one another.

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FINE FURNITURE SINCE 1874

Canada to Curb Nonessential Goods

By Eston Maxwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Drastic steps are to be taken very shortly to reduce the considerable volume of Canadian nonessential production, according to observers informed on the Government's economic policies.

Previously the Canadian Government has made three approaches to the problem of converting nonessential use of raw materials, labor and plant facilities to war production. It has restricted the quantity to be manufactured of those articles requiring strategic materials or skilled labor, such as radios, electric refrigerators and automobiles. It has diverted raw materials away from such nonessential production through a system of informal priorities where nonwar manufactures are given only a very small and often negligible proportion of materials they formerly used. It has prohibited certain types of production such as that of electrical goods.

Under an order issued this week, for instance, more than 400 articles ranging from silos and score boards to paper clips and crochet hooks were added to the list of products for which no steel, copper or any other common metals can be procured after the end of this month.

Proportion Too Great

Even with these measures, however, officials close to the operations of Department of Munitions and Supply of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board freely admit that there is still far too great a proportion of the national income, and therefore the national productivity, being used for consumer goods and services. Not only is there a continued drain on certain strategic materials by such production but equally as important, the approaching scarcity in manpower makes the sharpest reduction of nonessential consumer goods production absolutely indispensable to the war program.

There are still large quantities of goods being turned out every week in many Canadian factories in the nature of household furnishings, gadgets, woollens, and cottons. All require materials and labor that theoretically in a total war effort should be used for war needs only. Part of the tardiness with which these resources are being converted to war production is said by observers here to be the result of a reluctance on the part of many controllers of strategic materials and services in the Department of Munitions and Supply to use their restrictive powers over industry with the sharpness that a total war effort requires, since such decisions would compel many industries to re-adapt their machinery in a hurry to the manufacturing of war essentials, either as primary contractors or sub-contractors.

Effort at Solution

To meet that problem a special section on "sub-contracting" and on "displaced industries" was organized some months ago in Munitions and Supply where it was hoped that the progressive reduction of nonessential production would be tied in with Governmental plans to use such displaced labor and plants, at once, for war purposes.

It has now admitted that those hopes have largely failed to materialize and that not enough plans are at hand to look after the quick and transitional unemployment that arises every time some consumer goods industry has been virtually shut down by government restrictions. Such was the case immediately after the closing down of the production of civilian rubber supplies when several thousand workmen found themselves temporarily thrown out of jobs with very little by way of government schemes prepared and at hand to absorb them in other industries.

Similarly the Wartime Prices and Trade Board set up a section several months ago, known as the Simplification of Industrial Practices Section, where it was hoped to release labor and plant facilities by reducing the number of styles, types, and patterns, of various consumer goods. Here, too, the rate of progress in encouraging simplification has been a good deal slower than originally had been expected and the amount of labor thus released has been a trickle instead of a great stream.

250,000 Persons Needed

Within recent days the situation seems to have come to a head, precipitated by the realization that with 250,000 persons required for the armed services and war industry in the next five months, a drastic diversion of existing labor uses will have to be made. The first step was the virtual freezing of employer-employee relations, as announced in the Prime Minister's statement on the manpower problem. The control by National Selective Service of all the movements of labor and the tying-in of the Canadian Army Draft with the allocation of labor for production—all under National Selective Service—will require that new labor pools be formed by the release of workmen from industries engaged in nonessential production. This may well mean that Elliot Little, the Director of National Selective Service, will be given a hand in determining the rate of reduction of nonessential production, a matter over which he has had only an indirect influence, at least until recently.

The most delicate administrative operations will be needed to time the closing of certain nonessential industries with making jobs and contracts available for the labor and the plant thus released. As yet the administrative machinery does not exist in Canada to co-ordinate this extremely difficult adjustment between the smooth flow of war contracts on the one hand and the conversion of formerly nonessential labor resources to war production on the other. Somewhere between National Selective Service and the Department of Munitions and Supply it is expected that there will have to be set up extensive liaison to tie in available labor facilities and new war orders into a smooth running chain.

British Columbia Timber Reallocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Vancouver, British Columbia

Because of increasing commitments to the United Kingdom and Canada, the Timber Control has issued a new order further curtailing the export of British Columbia lumber to the United States and increasing the proportion of the cut to the British markets.

Under the new allocation, 35 per cent of British Columbia's lumber, or about 50,000,000 feet a month, will be held in reserve for the Canadian market, stimulated tremendously by war requirements. Another 40 per cent will be allotted to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as demands from that market have recently been equal to those of Canadian territory.

The remaining 25 per cent will be available for the United States and British Dominions is limited at present, shipping to the British Dominions is limited at present, most of this percentage will go to the American market.

'Scrapping' Obsolete Equipment

Wide World

Guns of World War I Converted to Scrap

Workmen cutting up obsolete guns and other military equipment of World War I. These were formerly on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, which presented them to the United States Army on Sept. 4. They are to be converted to scrap to aid in the present war effort. The presentation by the Smithsonian Institution is part of a nation-wide salvage campaign.

Göring Absorbs Thyssen Plants

Wide World-Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 5—Industries of Fritz Thyssen, who helped finance Hitler in the early days of the Nazi regime, have been swallowed up completely by the Hermann Göring Works which has become Europe's largest industrial organization, says Die Nation, Swiss weekly.

Meanwhile Mr. Thyssen is in exile, deprived of his properties and German citizenship, the Swiss paper said.

Mr. Thyssen, after a break with Hitler, went to Switzerland at the beginning of the war. He was in Southern France when the Germans occupied that country. Then he vanished and there have been conflicting reports that he escaped to South America, and that he was imprisoned by the Germans.

Reichsmarshal Göring in his capacity as economic dictator of the Reich controls the Hermann Göring Works, which were named for him. He also controls the business direction and has been reported deriving much of his income from the mills.

In a review of the Industrialist's relations with the Nazis, Die Nation said Mr. Thyssen made a mistake when he assumed Hitler planned to give him and other financiers an inside-track opportunity for the industrial exploitation of the continent. The Nazis, it appeared, had other plans which are being realized in the Hermann Goering Works, which now have more than a million names on pay rolls.

"What Thyssen and his fellow industrialists overlooked was that the new order encompassed Germany as well as conquered countries, protectorates, allies and colonies," Die Nation said. "They knew the Nazis planned to organize non-German Europeans industrially with cheap labor, and that the new European industry would be forced to produce for the benefit of Germany. But they overlooked one point—the fact that German industry itself would be selected as a cornerstone for an institution in which no Thyssen would have a part."

The Hermann Göring Works for vastness cannot be compared with anything in the United States and is matched only by such Japanese organizations as Mitsui or Mitsubishi, the paper continued.

Organized in 1937 with a capital of 5,000,000 reichsmarks, it grew within a few months to an industrial unit with a capitalization of 4,000,000,000 marks. It followed the German armies, the Skoda Works and the Brunner armament factories being only two of almost innumerable firms swallowed.

Die Nation said Mr. Thyssen frequently tried to persuade Hitler and Marshal Göring to alter their policies. On Aug. 31, 1939, Mr. Thyssen told Marshal Göring in a letter, "I am against war," Die Nation continued. Thyssen, it was said, feared war would make Germany dependent on Russia for raw material. At the time he did not know, of course, that the Nazi plan included an attack on Russia.

In October, 1939, Die Nation said, Mr. Thyssen protested to Marshal Göring against the distribution of anti-Roman Catholic pamphlets, attacks on Jews and the outbreak of war.

Mr. Thyssen's last letter to Hitler, according to the paper, said, "I committed no crime. My only mistake was to believe in you as our leader."

Mr. Thyssen was deprived of citizenship in February, 1940.

Intellectuals Split France By Servility to Nazi Wiles

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Surrender of many of France's intellectuals to the Nazi New Order is today one of the factors contributing most to the confusion of morale in conquered France.

Several of the major personalities in French intellectual circles have escaped from their country and are living in the United States. These include Jacques Maritain, Jules Romains, André Maurois, and Antoine St. Exupéry. A few—André Gide, Georges Duhamel, François Mauriac, André Alraux, Paul Valéry, and Paul Claudel—still remain in France, but are noncommittal on the German order.

But there are many who openly support the German order. They were the spearhead of the German "fifth column" in France before war began. They are the spearhead of the German propaganda organization which is keeping France spiritually split today. They are—wittingly or unwittingly—one of the most powerful organs of the German propaganda machinery in France; a group who were well trained in their duties before the war began.

Began With Abetz

Their enlistment began when Otto Abetz, Nazi key agent in France—now Ambassador at Paris—succeeded before the war in winning several young writers for the German cause. These men consciously contributed to undermine the morale resistance of their country. The pro-Fascist leanings of these "bright young men," however, had been known and the French people were not surprised when, after the French defeat, they formed the French braintrust of the Nazi gauleiter in Paris. Yet, while resistance of the French people against the conqueror is stiffening, an increasingly large number of French intellectuals, among them men of international fame, have yielded to Nazis enticements.

Otto Abetz has spared neither pains nor expenses to put his French collaborators in places from which they could influence French public opinion. Jean Luchaire, Alphonse de Chateaubriant, Alfred Fabre-Luce, Drieu la Rochelle, Jacques de Lesdain, Robert de Beauplan and others became directors or leading contributors to Paris newspapers or magazines. German money enabled them to set up such new papers as Les Temps Nouveaux or La Gerbe or to take over well-known and such long established periodicals as L'Illustration or La Nouvelle Revue Française.

The intellectual vanguard of Fascism in France was soon joined by publicists of the older generation such as Marcel Déat who became director of L'Oeuvre, Buneau-Varilla, publisher of the Matin, Jean Prouvost, publisher of Paris-Soir. The old and new masters of the Paris press were anxious to satisfy the request of their German master and their attacks on the British, the Jews, the Communists, the de Gaullists and recently the Americans outdid even the vituperations of the German press. They violently abused Marshal Pétain and the Vichy Government for their alleged aversion to all-out collaboration.

Goebbels Seeks New Fields

Yet, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, chief of the Nazi Propaganda Bureau, was not contented. The vanishing circulation of the Paris press made it obvious that the French public rejected the intellectual leadership of collaborators of the first hour who were rightly believed to be German agents. None of the intellectuals around Herr Abetz had played a major rôle in France's cultural life before the war, none of them had won international fame. They had been often considered as more or less talented outsiders. German propaganda therefore turned to the conquest of men who had been leading and representative of French intellectual life and who were willing to put their competence in teh service of Franco-German collaboration.

Today some intellectuals of conservative leanings have pledged allegiance to Marshal Pétain and have formulated the cultural policy of the Vichy regime. Among them we find such typical representatives of the French upper class civilization as André Chaumeix, publisher of the Revue des Deux Mondes, Henry Bordeaux, Member of the French Academy, and the well-known musician Alfred Cortot. These men are antidemocrats and reactionaries but they remain reluctant to all-out collaboration with the Nazis and continue to defend a more moderate line.

It is very likely that not all of the French intellectuals who collaborate with the Germans are completely aware of their political responsibility. Men like Abel Bonnard, Laval's Minister of Education, Paul Morand, Laval's propagandist in Vichy, or the historian Georges Suarez, the natural scientist Georges Claude, and the writers Jacques Chardonne and Ramon Fernandez, who stand for all-out collaboration in Paris, of course, understand quite well, the political implications of their acts.

May Be Under Delusion

Yet, if the sculptor Aristide Maillol or the painters, André Derain, Maurice Vlaminck, Dunoyer de Segonzac and others accept an invitation to visit Germany, or if the musicians Florent Schmitt, and Arthur Honegger go to Vienna to assist a Mozart-Festival they may believe they are merely serving to spread French culture in Europe. The numerous French stage and screen artists who play before the occupations troops, who tour Germany and the occupied territories and who cultivate friendly relations with the Nazi over-lords in France would probably argue that they opened the German mind to better understanding of French civilization.

This possible naïveté may even account for the collaborationist flourishing in "salons" where "very Parisian" artists and writers meet Nazi leaders. In fall, 1941, a collaborationist intellectual was able to write that Paris "never had a better season."

The glamor of intellectual life in the conquered country, however, is only at the surface. Under the iron heel of the Nazi conqueror, the creative impulse of French art is believed by many to be doomed to perish. Although the Nazis encourage the opening of numerous picture shows and pay high prices for the works of French artists, although they facilitate the publishing of books of "collaborationist" writers, French critics are constantly complaining that no outstanding works either in painting, or in music or literature, have come forth since the defeat. A critic of the "Salon des Tuileries," one of the most important picture-shows in Paris, stated recently that the painters "were merely ratifying the past and were not opening new passages to the future."

These are only slight evidences of a trend which already indicates clearly that collaboration among the intellectural class not only betrays France, but is seriously jeopardizing the future of French art and culture.

Hog on Hoof Wins Over Cagney Hoofing

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP)—A purebred hog hogged a war bond rally that featured the appearance of Jimmy Cagney, movie actor.

Mr. Cagney began his sales efforts at the rally in suburban Libertyville by offering to do a buck and wing dance for the highest bid from any one group in the audience of 4,000 persons. The winning group bought $20,000 in bonds to see Jimmy hoof it.

Then the hog donated by John D. Allen, President of Arlington Race Track, was put up for bidding. The opening bid was $500, which was upped by the thousands by farmers and businessmen. Mrs. Mabel Landfield of Libertyville got it with a $20,500 purchase of bonds.

Vichy Draws Pattern For French Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5—A new system of nationalistic education is being evolved to cast French youth in the strictly Vichy mold.

It is not an easy task, for French schoolteachers have as a body been openly leftist. They have in many cases opposed policies of the Vichy Government, and have also been opposed in most cases to any religious element entering the schools.

Formation of a new nationally-minded teaching corps is out of the question at present, so the Government is trying to induce the teachers to carry out more completely than during the past two years a course of education which will facilitate their "national revolution."

Addressing the teachers of France on a nation-wide broadcast recently, Secretary of State for Education Abel Bonnard said he knew that teachers had revolutionary tendencies, but urged that they conform to the policies of the Vichy Government in their teaching.

He urged that they abandon in their teaching the revolutionary ideas of Socialism and Communism.

Large Opposition Bloc

Aside from disclosing a numerically large opposition block, the plea was another straw in the political wind. It marked a stronger introduction of Vichy authoritarianism into the educational system. It also reflects in no small degree the difficulties which Vichy is encountering in gaining public support of its political policies.

For this reason it might be said that Vichy is now bending every effort to win in the coming generation the support which it has so far failed to consolidate in the present.

The extent of opposition was hinted at recently by Marshal Pétain himself, when he declared that there is a very active "Communist" propaganda in the country and that the arrest of one group of 144 alleged Communists in Nantes in the occupied zone disclosed that the purported Communist youth and other militant organizations have not yet been successfully dispersed after two years of active pursuit.

Secret Organization

The fact that 42 of the persons arrested were Spaniards belonging to a secret organization formed originally to send recruits to the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil war has shown that this organization too still persists. The activity of the arrested group was directed largely against the troops of the occupation.

A news item published in Marseille recently shows that such actions are not limited to the occupied zone, but wherever there are officials of the Armistice Commission. The item disclosed that following incidents which could have grave consequences for the population of Marseille, the regional prefect had arrested large numbers of extremists and anti-nationalists.

One does not have to search far to find reasons back of this opposition and lack of support to the Vichy Government. One very tangible reason is the disinclination of the Government to take the people into its confidence and explain its actions. To the politically-minded French people this is far from satisfying.

Little Told in Communiqués

Government communiqués relating its activities are usually brief and uninformative, and are more of an aggravation than anything else to a people who have always watched with critical eye the workings of state.

That the Government is aware of the need for formulating some sort of bond with the people, however, is seen in the formation recently of local councils in all the departments. These are to consist partly of mayors and local officials all of whom have earlier been elected by popular vote.

Coming right after the final disbanding of the National Parliament this week, this stands out as an attempt by the Vichy Government to maintain the appearance of some popular component within the Government.

According to the decree, these departments and councils are formed ostensibly "for the population to make known its needs, to make suggestions, and also to practice and formulate criticism of Government actions which can and should lead to improvement."

Whatever comes of this concession to popular government the Socialist newspaper L'Effort says it was high time it was made to keep the Marshal and public opinion on closer terms. L'Effort said: "In the Departments the void has been immense."

Plane Industry Pays High Reward For Useful Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—At least one large war industry here has found it profitable to hunt for ideas among its thousands of workers, and to pay handsomely for them.

The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation passes out checks regularly for these ideas. One such idea recently yielded $450 for a workman. A more recent group of awards will show how the system yields "pay dirt" for the idea miners.

J. W. Hanselman, a department leadman, drew $310 as the top award for the week. His idea was for an air-rejection installation for a powerful press used to stamp out metal parts. It is a manually controlled device which Hanselman adapted from a similar design tried and found unsuccessful in an automobile plant.

Philip J. Montamble, leadman in the jigs and fixtures department, received $300 for a scale holder for leveling hulls for the massive planes. The device is said to be accurate to .0074 of an inch and cuts eight man hours on the process.

Third awards in the group went to C. F. Jacoby, another leadman, who solved the problem of installing bomb racks with a jig. In the past it required two jigs and the services of four men to do this job. Now one jig and one man can do the job.

Texans Speeding Plane to Mexico

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 5 (AP)—An American Airlines plane, bearing a distinguished party of businessmen and Government officials, leaves today for Monterrey and Mexico City in the inauguration of a new service to that Latin-American country.

The plane arrived here late yesterday and was due to depart at 10 a. m. (Central war time) today.

At Monterrey it will meet a flagship which reached El Paso yesterday from Los Angeles. They will fly on to the Mexican capital Sunday morning.

Regular commercial service for the international route will start Monday.

The group which arrived yesterday included James A. MacKinnon of Ottawa, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce; Dr. Don Luis Quintanilla, Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary, Conselor of Embassy, Washington, and A. N. Kemp, President of American Airlines.

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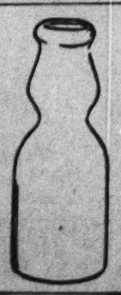
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Red Sox End Home Stay Tomorrow—Braves Play Two With Dodgers Here Monday

A's Drop Fenway Curtain; Brooks in Holiday Show

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Red Sox closing their current home stand against the Athletics and the Braves coming back to Allston for a big Labor Day double-header with those rowdy World Series-bound Dodgers, Boston's baseball faithful is treated to a variety show this week end. Tomorrow's single game with Connie Mack's seventh-place crew marks the final Fenway Park appearance of the Red Sox until their Sept. 27 date with the Yankees—the closing day of the 1942 campaign.

On Monday Joe Cronin opens a three-game series at Griffith Stadium, Washington,. before moving on his final tour of the western half of the American League.

Fans Remember

However, these two singles in a row between the Sox and A's are nothing more than warm-ups for the fireworks which may follow here on the holiday. Still fresh in the memory of local fans is that Saturday afternoon in August when the Dodgers and Braves, with Whit Wyatt and Manny Salvo playing the leading roles, staged that rough-and-tumble show. The Hub lost a return engagement when it rained the following day, cheating Bob Quinn's treasury of the admissions of some 25,000 or more customers.

Of course, since that "beanball" episode, the National League has put in that automatic fine rule, and the boys have stopped throwing at each other. At least, no manager yet has been fined by President Ford Frick. However, even if the Braves and Brooks are prevented from throwing close ones at the hitters, you can be sure that they won't be sending flowers to one another, either. Casey Stengel would go back to California for the winter a happy man if he could help knock the Dodgers out of the World Series.

Newsom a Dodger

The newest attraction in the Dodger camp is Bobo Newsom, who is no stranger around these parts. With the Cardinals closing in on him, Leo Durocher—or perhaps it was Larry MacPhail—reached into the American League and took the veteran hurler from the Senators. It was supposed that Leo would use him in the bull pen, but Bobo strutted out to the mound at Cincinnati on Thursday and blanked the Reds on four hits. Such pitching will never be lost in the bull pen.

Having held off the Cardinals while touring the West, the Dodgers should be able to protect their lead the rest of the way. Durocher plays most of his remaining games at Ebbets Field, where even the umpires are sometimes inclined to lean in his direction. Too, he has seven games with the last-place Phils, who probably will offer little resistance, despite Hans Lobert's promise to the writer a couple of weeks ago.

Briefs . . . As Bobo Newson pitched at Cincy on Thursday, he figures to be ready to come back again on Monday, if Durocher wants him . . . The veteran hurler has never worked at Braves Field . . . Tuesday is an open date here . . . The Braves open a series with the Cincinnati Reds on Wednesday . . . Then come the Pirates for double-headers Friday and Saturday . . . The Red Sox go all the way to Detroit for one game—on Thursday . . . The next stop after that is Cleveland . . . The Red Sox held a 13-out-of-20 edge over the Athletics early today.

The Dodgers, by the way, have captured 12 out of 15 from the Phils . . . The presence of Newsom with Brooklyn should add considerable color to the World Series . . . But, of course, the Cardinals are still in the running . . . Connie Mack sent Lena Blackburne on a tour of the minor leagues, but it is understood that the reports were not encouraging . . . Scouts these days must weigh more than a minor leaguer's baseball talents . . . They must also determine his draft status . . . However, that is nothing new for Yankee scouts, who always give as much time looking into a player's background and personal habits, as they do to his work on the field.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Brooklyn	91	40	.695	
St. Louis	88	45	.662	4
New York	72	60	.545	19½
Cincinnati	65	67	.492	26½
Pittsburgh	59	69	.461	30½
Chicago	62	74	.456	31½
Boston	52	80	.394	39½
Philadelphia	36	90	.286	52½

Results Sept. 4
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	88	44	.667	
Boston	82	53	.607	7½
St. Louis	70	63	.562	18½
Cleveland	68	66	.507	21
Detroit	64	71	.474	25½
Chicago	59	70	.457	27½
Washington	53	77	.408	34
Philadelphia	49	89	.355	42

Results Sept. 4
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 0.

1942 Local College Football Schedules

Date	Harvard	Northeastern	Boston College	Boston Univ.	Tufts
Sept. 26	North Carolina Naval School			American International	Bowdoin at Brunswick
Oct. 3	Pennsylvania	Arnold	West Virginia	Syracuse at Syracuse	Middlebury
Oct. 10	William and Mary	Springfield at Springfield	Clemson	Western Maryland	Bates
Oct. 17	Dartmouth	Bates	North Carolina Naval School	Tufts	Boston Univ. at Weston
Oct. 24	Army	A. I. C. at Springfield	Wake Forest	Bucknell	Williams at Williamstown
Oct. 31	Princeton	Tufts	Georgetown	Cincinnati at Cincinnati	Northeastern at Brookline
Nov. 7	Michigan at Ann Arbor	Lowell Textile	Temple	Quonset Naval Station	New Hampshire
Nov. 14	Brown	New Hampshire at Durham	Fordham	Ohio Wesleyan	Mass. State
Nov. 21	Yale at New Haven		Boston Univ.	Boston College	
Nov. 28			Holy Cross		

Schroeder Has Tussle to Win From Argentine

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—There was a spot of spectacular tennis in the Forest Hills Stadium yesterday as Ted Schroeder, Jr., turned back a bid by Alejo Russell of the Argentine and the national championships rolled into the semifinal round.

Schroeder, top-seeded of the domestic stars, had to play some of the best tennis of his life before he finally convinced Russell by scores of 6-3, 6-8, 6-3, 7-5.

Mulloy Triumphs

In the other men's quarter-final, Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of Jacksonville eliminated George Richards, a youthful southpaw from Montebello, Calif., 6-2, 8-6, 7-5. Richards made it close in the second and third sets, but was forced to bow to Mulloy's steadier ground strikes.

The women threatened to supply some excitement at the outset of the day's play, when Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, a lightly regarded contestant, captured the first set of her match from Louise Brough of Beverly Hills. Miss Brough made more errors than a Philly shortstop but she pulled herself together after the initial shock to win, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

New York Match

In a tussle between two New York City hopefuls, Helen Bernhardt eliminated Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany, 6-0, 6-4.

A crowd of about 3,000 in the stadium remained in a nearly constant uproar through the Schroeder-Russell duel. Many times after a particularly thrilling rally the players had to wait for the cheering to subside before they could continue. The two players went at it from the first point to the last. The Argentine made a great hit in defeat.

Michigan Home Games to Start One Hour Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan will start its seven home football games this fall at 3 p. m., EWT, instead of at 2 p. m. as has been the practice in past years.

In announcing the change in starting times, Athletic Director Herbert O. Crisler pointed out that light conditions will be the same as prevailed at the old hour due to the recent Congressional action in advancing the nation's clocks an hour.

It is felt that the change will be particularly advantageous to persons coming to games from Detroit and other cities and who perhaps work only until noon on Saturday. It may also benefit war workers on shifts letting out earlier in the day.

The seven opponents to be faced by the Wolverines here this fall are Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Sept. 26; Michigan State, Oct. 3; Iowa Air Cadets, Oct. 10; Northwestern, Oct. 17; Illinois, Oct. 31; Harvard, Nov. 7; and Iowa, Nov. 28.

Legion Victory

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 5 (AP)—Sunrise Post of Los Angeles defeated Sweeney Post of Manchester here last night, 6 to 2, in the first game of the American Legion Junior baseball national championships with weather limiting play to six innings.

The Pacific Coast team, champion of the western United States, had scored three runs in the seventh frame when the game was stopped, and the score reverted to the end of the sixth.

Big Danny Brown of Los Angeles, six feet tall, shackled Manchester, allowing only four hits, all singles.

It Can Happen

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Pitcher Manuel Vargas, of Pocatello's Pioneer League club, is ready now to believe that old wheeze about knocking the cover off the ball.

He noticed the cover seemed a bit loose, but the batter was Salt Lake's Manager Andy Harrington, and Vargas didn't think Harrington could hit it far anyhow.

He didn't. Its cover ripped off by the impact, the ball sailed just far enough to break the one-all tie, bringing in the winning score from second base.

Oldershaw Now Coach

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The addition of Douglas Oldershaw to the Army football coaching staff has been announced by the Army Athletic Association. Oldershaw, who will coach the West Point guards, was a "Little All America" player at Santa Barbara State College in 1937 and has played for the New York Giants the past three seasons. His home is in Bakersfield, Calif.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

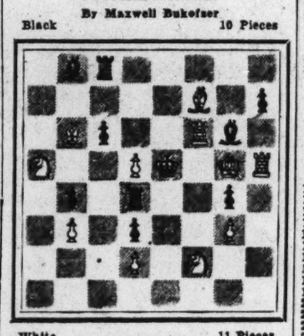
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

September 5, 1942

Problem No. 2483

By Maxwell Bukofser

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

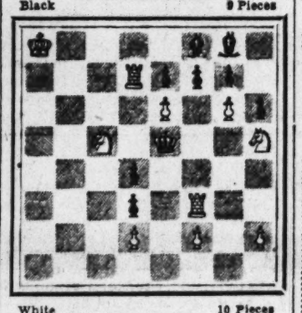
1br5/8B1p/1Bp2Rb1/Kt2Pk1KR/1p1r3p1/-1P1p2P1/3P1K2/8

White to play and mate in two
(Pittsburgh Sun, No. 1926, June 12, 1927.)

Problem No. 2484

By Maxwell Bukofser

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

K4bb1/3Rppp1/4P1Pp/2Kt1k2Kt/3p4/-3p1R2/3P1P1P/8

White to play and mate in three
(The Problemist, No. 672, Honorable Mention, 14th Tourney, about 1926.)

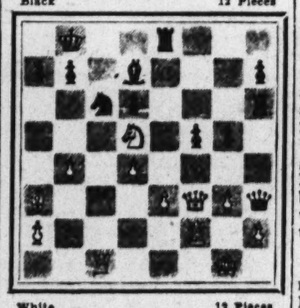
Solutions to Problems

No. 2481. B-B3
No. 2482. 1. B-K4 KxKt
2. QxKtch
1. ..... KxR
2. Q-Q3ch
1. ..... P-K8(Kt)
2. Q-R2ch
1. KtxP
2. Kt-B7ch

End-Game No. 629. White wins: 1 KtxRP, KxKt; 2 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt; 3 Q-R5, P-B3; 4 BxKtP, R-Q2; 5 KtxP, R-R2; 6 BxRch, QxB; 7 QxQch, KxQ; 8 KtxRch, BxKt; 9 KR-Q, Kt(B3)-K2; 10 P-K6, Kt-QKt3; 11 R-B7, K-Kt; 12 BxP, Kt-Kt3; 13 R-Q8, Resigns. The first four or five moves are all that any reader could reasonably work out by himself. After that, Black has a choice of inadequate continuations.

End-Game No. 630

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win
(The conclusion to an eventful Marshall-Janowski game, Ostend, 1907.)

New York Results

The annual Summer meeting of the New York State Chess Association, concluded at Canandaigua Aug. 16, once again demonstrates one of the chief functions of a state chess organization. In addition to the Championship event, won by I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review, there was an Experts Section, won by L. R. Chauvenet, former Southern champion, with two class tournaments, A won by B. Langer of Brooklyn and B won by Mrs. Carl S. Nye. Also the Genesee Cup was won by Onondaga County, for the sixth time. Last year Queens won. An innovation was the Rapid Transit Championship, also won by Horowitz.

Championship

Horowitz	6	Santasiere	4
Kanauer	5½	Altman	2½
Lasker	4½	Hersberger	2½
Katz	5	Almgren	2
Soudakoff	5	Phillips	3

Experts

Chauvenet	7½	Johnson	4½
Gladstone	6	Welch	4½
Valco	5½	Shaw	4
Barnhart	5	Mitchell	2½
McCready	5	Eastman	1½

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Paul G. Clers of Syracuse, president; C. W. Hewlett of Schenectady, R. F. Brand of Canandaigua, Max Herbergers of Rochester, and A. E. Santasiere of New York, vice-presidents; Mrs. Carl S. Nye of Syracuse, secretary; Fritz Brieger of Woodside, treasurer.

New York Championship Game

When Horowitz and Santasiere met at Canandaigua, the result was bound to be a hard-fought game. Queens having been exchanged early, it took some time for either player to get an advantage. Horowitz, with two bishops against bishop and knight, gradually outplayed his opponent, winning a pawn on his 35th move.

Caro-Kann Defense

Horowitz White	Santasiere Black	Horowitz White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	25 K-K2	P-KR4
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	26 PxP	RxP
3 Kt-B3	PxP	27 K-B3	R-R
4 KtxP	B-Kt5	28 K-Kt4	B-Q
5 P-KR3	B-R4	29 K-B5	P-B3
6 Kt-Kt3	BxKt	30 P-R4	P-R3
7 QxB	Kt-B3	31 B-Q4	R-Kt
8 P-B3	Q-Q4	32 R-KR	P-Kt5
9 QxQ	KtxQ	33 B-K3	K-B3
10 P-Q4	Kt-Q2	34 R-R4	R-K
11 B-K2	P-K4	35 RxP	R-K4ch
12 PxP	QKtxP	36 K-K16	K-Q3
13 Castles	Castles	37 R-Kt4	K-K3
14 R-Q	B-K2	38 RxP	R4K5
15 Kt-B5	B-B3	39 B-B4	RxP
16 P-KKt3	P-KKt4	40 R-Kt8	K-K2
17 Kt-K3	Kt-QKt3	41 B-K3	P-R4
18 Kt-Kt4	KtxKt	42 B-Q4	K-Q2
19 PxKt	RxRch	43 BxP	B-B2
20 BxR	R-Q	44 R-Kt3	R-Kt5ch
21 B-Kt3	Kt-Q4	45 K-B5	R-Kt
22 K-B	R-R	46 K-Kt4	R-K
23 BxKt	PxB	47 P-KB4	Resigns
24 B-K3	K-B2		

New York Championship Game

Here is how Horowitz won a valuable point from Edward Lasker. On his 17th move, Horowitz offered a pawn. Ultimately he won a piece in return, and then the winning process was slow but inevitable.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Horowitz White	Lasker Black	Horowitz White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 KxKt	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	PxP	32 B-Kt4	P-Kt4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	33 P-R3	B-B
4 P-K3	P-B4	34 RxR	RxR
5 BxP	P-K3	35 BxB	RxB
6 Castles	P-QR3	36 Kt-K4	K-Kt2
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4	37 R-Q6	P-QKt5
8 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	38 PxP	R-QKt
9 R-Q	QKt-Q2	39 KtxP	RxP
10 Kt-B3	Q-B2	40 RxP	RxPch
11 B-Q2	B-B6	41 K-B3	P-B6
12 QR-B	P-B5	42 R-QB6	P-B7
13 B-B2	P-K4	43 Kt-R3	R-Kt3
14 PxP	KtxP	44 RxP	K-B3
15 KtxKt	BxKt	45 KtxP	R-R3
16 P-B4	P-Q3	46 K-Kt4	R-Q3
17 P-K4	BxBP	47 R-B7	P-R3
18 P-K5	BxKP	48 P-Kt3	R-R3
19 B-B4	Kt-Kt5	49 R-KR7	K-K4
20 R-K	CastlesKR	50 R-KKt7	R-R
21 BxB	Q-B4ch	51 R-Kt6	R-R
22 K-B	P-B3	52 R-K8ch	K-Q5
23 B-Kt3	P-B4	53 K-R4	R-R2
24 Q-K7	Q-B3	54 P-Kt4	R-KB2
25 Q-K8ch	QxQ	55 Kt-R3	R-B8
26 RxQ	P-B5	56 RxP	K-K4
27 B-B2	KtxPch	57 R-QR8	R-B and Black Resigns
28 K-Kt	Kt-Kt5		
29 R-Q	QR-K		
30 B-KB5	KtxB		

Steiner and Yanofsky Tie

The Dallas Tournament resulted in a very close finish, with Herman Steiner, Pacific Coast champion, and A. Yanofsky, Canadian champion, finishing just a half point ahead of I. Horowitz, of the Chess Review, who won this event in 1936. Fourth was J. C. Thompson, native Texan, with Eric Marchand, St. Louis champion, fifth.

Sports Around The Hub

Short Trips

The football schedules for the five local teams having been completed with the addition of the Quonset Naval Station eleven to the Boston University list Nov. 7, a preview of the general situation shows that games will begin Sept. 26 and continue on successive Saturdays through Nov. 28. Altogether there will be 28 contests for local consumption, with only eight being played far enough outside the district to call for fans to buy train tickets.

This season will also see the resumption of the rivalry between Boston University and Tufts, and the appearance of two service teams—North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight school coming here to play both Harvard and Boston College, and Quonset meeting B. U., as mentioned above. The B. C. Eagles will play all of their games at Fenway Park, no games away having been scheduled for them. Tufts goes away the most—four times—but two of the jaunts are near by to B. U.'s Nickerson Field and Northeastern's Huntington Field.

Next Monday's Scottish Highland Games and Picnic at Brookline Town Field promises to be the best such affair ever held here, for the Order of Scottish Clans and the Boston Caledonian Club have combined their talents and efforts this year to hold one event rather than have each group sponsor its own games. Their program is guaranteed to appeal to track fans, soccer fans, lovers of old-fashioned Highland Games, lovers of Scotch costumes, and sports lovers in general.

Yesterday the Red Sox took time off from their torrid league pace and relaxed against the Camp Edwards team in a twilight league game on the Cape, winning 3 to 2. The feature was Ted Williams pitching the last four innings in which the soldiers collected six hits, but only one run. The game was called at the end of the eighth because of darkness.

Earl and Courtney Shanken, twins, played together in baseball and gymnastics at the University of Chicago. Now they're together as cadets in Navy aviation.

Southern Title

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Little Rock Travelers, perched atop the Southern Association ladder for the past several days, cinched the pennant last night by virtue of a 6-to-0 win over the Memphis Chicks.

Keesler Field of Mississippi is going in for big time football. Games have been booked with Pitt, Miami, Oklahoma, Alabama, and Mississippi State.

Slight Connecticut Golfer Amazes Bishop With Drives

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For several years golf commentators have been praising Ben Hogan's long hitting, phenomenal for a man of his size and his 135 pounds. Ted Bishop has just matched strokes with a young Connecticut amateur who weighs 10 pounds less than Hogan, is of definitely smaller build but who can hit the ball, in Ted's opinion, fully as far as Hogan and possibly farther. The young man's name is Felice Corzo and, in Bishop's words, "he's the best-looking prospect I've seen in a long time."

Bishop ought to know. He was companion player with Hogan in a Providence, R.I., open tournament last year, and held his own fairly well with him off the tees. He played against Corzo in the recent invitation four-ball tournament at Torrington, Conn., and was amazed when this slight Nutmeg State amateur began passing him many yards off the tees. Big Ted, one of the longest hitters in the game eight or 10 years back, until he finally remodeled his game on the basis of accuracy, with good average distance instead of length with wildness, thought he'd open up a bit on Corzo, but he still trailed. At one 325-yard hole the Connecticut little walloper was on the edge of the green with his tee shot, a matter of fully 310 yards in Bishop's estimation.

Came Home a Winner

In this latest of three tournament incursions into Connecticut this season, Bishop came home a winner; "joint winner" might be a more proper designation, for this was a four-ball in which he and Frank D. Ross were the winners, whereas his earlier ventures were in individual play in which he was beaten. His first singles defeat was in a match that saw him three down with as many to play, whereupon he cracked off three successive birdies, two of them for wins, but the last only for a half. In the Wethersfield open week before last he was medalist, with 71, but in the second round was beaten at the 23d hole, after failure to sink a five-foot downhill putt on the 18th, which would have won the match. At the fifth extra, a short hole, he went over from the tee, which led to his downfall.

Those two were not the full extent of Bishop's rough treatment at the hands of Connecticut boys this season, for it was Holly Mandly who downed him in the final of the Springfield Country Club invitation. All three defeats, it will be noted, were in red-hot matches, one five extra holes and the other two home-hole endings. But in this latest Torrington invitation four-ball, he and Frank Ross waded through like small boys through a shallow brook.

Not Their Reputations

It was not a matter of overawing opponents with their reputations (Bishop as the present New England champion and Ross as winner of that title in 1933) that carried the champ and ex-champ along on a wave of success. In the first round they collaborated for two strokes under par, in the second and third rounds, six under; in the fourth round, seven under, and in the final, five under.

The seven-under of the semi-finals was the spectacular round. Ross, who had been more or less of a "passenger" in the earlier rounds, took over the reins when he saw his Bay State partner faltering, and in return any place he slipped, Bishop came in. The pair were one over par when the fireworks started. Ross birdied the seventh, Bishop birdied the eighth, Ross the ninth, Bishop the 10th, 11th, and 12th, just missing an eagle at the 12th. Ross then took over again with birdies at the 13th and 14th, making eight consecutive birdies for the pair, simply devastating for their opponents.

Excellent Course

Their seven under par for this round and 26 under for the five rounds was really something, as Bishop puts it, for the Torrington course measures 6,500 yards, had fairways green enough and turf soft enough so that distance had to be earned, and, in Ted's language, "one of the finest courses I've ever seen, having only two what you'd call weak holes, both about 300 yards, one uphill, the other down, both tricky. The putting surfaces were sizable and excellent."

Now, to forget everything else pertaining to golf, what are you going to do, Mr. Golfer-in-general, about the Red Cross drive that the U. S. G. A. is urging upon all clubs, everywhere, for this week end and Labor Day? Every club in the country is asked to stage tournaments for the Red Cross, a mere matter of one dollar entry fee. Only 39 Massachusetts clubs had enrolled in the drive up to Aug. 27. Surely that is a sorry showing for this State. It doesn't matter whether a club is a member of the Massachusetts Association, or of the U. S. G. A. All are asked to participate, public links golfers as well as of private clubs. All golfers are now fully aware that this war is real and that the Red Cross needs every cent it can get to do its humanitarian part.

Sports Publicity Curtailment Asked For the Duration

SYDNEY (AP)—Australian newspapers and radio stations will be asked to restrict their treatment of sports news to the barest essentials both before and after the event, Prime Minister Curtin said in an outline of the Government's "austerity campaign."

Sports meets, themselves, will come in for further restrictions, he said, adding that the government believes relaxation necessary because of the strain of war, but does not believe the importance attached to sports events is in keeping with a country at war.

Press and radio also will be asked to eliminate from "social news" reference to, or photographs of, any person or organization not engaged in wartime activity, Mr. Curtin said.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 4

International League
Jersey City 4-8, Baltimore 3-1.
Syracuse 9, Newark 8.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 2.
Toledo 3, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 5-2, Seattle 4-9.
Sacramento 2, Portland 1.
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2 (12 inns).
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association
Little Rock 6, Memphis 0.
New Orleans 8, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 3.
Knoxville 11, Nashville 9.

Texas League
Beaumont 6-2, Oklahoma 2-0.
San Antonio 2, Fort Worth 1.
Houston 7, Dallas 3.
Shreveport at Tulsa, canceled.

Eastern League
Binghamton 3-4, Springfield 1-1.
Scranton 4-4, Elmira 3-1.
Hartford 3-5, Albany 6-12.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Williamsport 3.

Woody Jensen, former Pirate outfielder, is an athletic director in a Kansas City airplane plant.

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Gunder Haegg Again Breaks World Record

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 5 (AP)—A sudden shower just before Gunder Haegg took the track may have robbed the Swedish runner of the first four-minute mile.

As it was, the slender fireman whirled over the soggy Stockholm Stadium cinders last night in 4:04.6 for the fastest competitive mile on record. His time is surpassed only by the 4:04.4 of Glenn Cunningham, made on the out-sized Dartmouth board oval with a trio of pace-setters.

The shower almost kept Haegg from running but officials prevailed upon him to keep his promise of 24 hours earlier in which he said he would try for a new mark. That promise lured approximately 27,000 spectators to the stadium, despite the threatening weather.

Haegg galloped through the first 440 yards in 58 seconds and finished the half mile in 2:00 before the soft going and the high humidity slowed him down. A fantastic finish, however, carried him over the final 110 yards in 16 seconds.

It was the seventh time in two months that Haegg had bettered a world mark and the second time he had shaved the record in the one-mile run. On July 2 he lowered Sydney Wooderson's listed 4:06.4 to 4:06.2. His other achievements were at 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000 meters and at two miles. He has broken the 2,000 meter mark twice.

Haegg and Arne Anderssón have been invited to compete in the United States this fall and winter. After Haegg cut the mile time to 4:06.2 on July 2, Andersson equalled the time a few nights later. He did not oppose Haegg last night.

Mal Elward, former Purdue football coach and now a lieutenant commander in the Navy, probably will coach a Navy team this fall.

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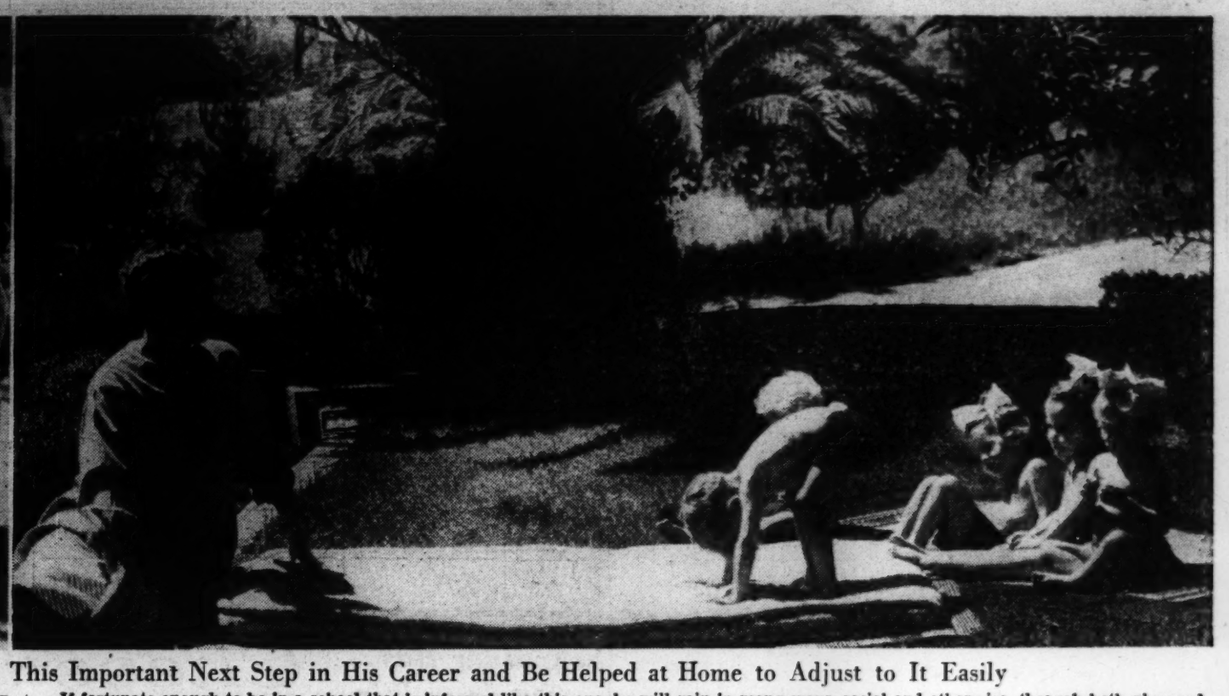
Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, September 5, 1942



The Child Who Enters School This Fall Should Be Encouraged to Look Forward to This Important Next Step in His Career and Be Helped at Home to Adjust to It Easily

He will learn to do many interesting things with other children, such as the painting and modeling going on here at the Children's Country School, Los Gatos, California. These youngsters will begin early to learn co-operation.

If fortunate enough to be in a school that is informal like this one, he will gain in many ways, social and otherwise, through both play and work. This young man, for example, might as well do his tumbling in turn and learn to share.

You Can Help Your Child Adjust Naturally To His First Days at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

"I want my Mommy!"

Five-year-old Bobby flattened his little red nose against the kindergarten window. Tears scurried down the plump cheeks and dripped from his chin onto the new red tie bought for the "first-day-of-school." Teacher explained that Mother would return when it was time for him to go home for lunch.

"I want my Mommy NOW!"

Twenty youngsters regarded Bobby with solemn interest and one small girl seemed on the verge of joining his wail. It was a moment for quick action.

The teacher placed a sheet of pink paper in front of the dampeyed little girl and moved the crayon box within easy reach. Disregarding Bobby at the window, the teacher explained the work.

"I am giving you people colored paper and crayons. You may draw anything you wish."

"I can't draw." Jimmy pushed his paper away and tilted back in his chair.

"Never say 'can't,' Jimmy. Say 'I will try.' See what a lovely house Sally is making." Teacher straightened Jimmy in his chair, put the paper in front of him and helped him to start his house. He took the crayon in his hand and made a few aimless marks.

Some of the children began work at once. Most of them, though a little quiet in their new surroundings, had a happy first experience in school. A few were slow to make the adjustment to the unfamiliar situation.

Making It Easier

Parents can do many things to prepare a child for his first school day. Certainly it should not be his first time away from home and mother. Visits in the houses of relatives and friends are easy steps in the weaning process. These short periods away from home are a natural part of his earliest training.

Two-year-olds, especially if they miss the advantages of nursery school, should be taught to do many things for themselves. They can learn to dress in the easy-to-manage clothes of the modern child. Before their third birthday they should have their own special places for toys and clothes; if possible, their own rooms. By school age children should have learned to take responsibility for certain regular tasks that cannot be left half done.

It is important for a child to experience success in his work. He needs to develop confidence in his own ability to tackle new things. Never, even in babyhood, should he have to hear himself discussed in the following manner by thoughtless adults who imagine they are talking over the child's head:

"Johnny is so clumsy! He can't use crayons without marking up the whole house. I have to watch him every minute."

He Can Be Taught

Johnny's teacher would have said, "Spread a newspaper on the floor. Give Johnny paper and a crayon and tell him not to mark anywhere but on his own picture. If he makes an experimental mark on the wallpaper, take away his crayon privilege for that day. When he asks for another chance make him understand that he can try again tomorrow. Don't weaken and give him back the paper and crayon within a few minutes only to have him think that you don't mean what you say."

There are other things the teacher would have liked to tell Johnny's mother. "In dealing with children give as few commands as possible, but always carry through your orders and see that they are obeyed. Otherwise the unfortunate youngsters are on a continual nervous strain; tears and tantrums, if found effective, will be supplied. Many unhappy homes are dominated by the whims of a child too young to carry this responsibility. It is only natural that children who have ruled their homes by tears should try the same weapon on their teachers."

Bobby, the kindergarten's crybaby, was allowed to stand at the window for a long ten minutes while other children had fun with colored paper and crayons. Toys were supplied for youngsters who tired of coloring. It is important to make the first day a happy one.

When Bobby had stopped crying the teacher told him to sit down. Tears started again at this attention. The teacher quietly took him by the shoulders and put him in his seat. It was his first experience with her authority. Bobby stiffened and screamed as though in torture, but he stayed in his seat. He was left alone, an outcast from the group, until he stopped crying. Then the teacher, casually walking past his chair, placed a teddy bear beside him.

Had he been asked if he wanted to play with the bear, he would have said "No." But a wise teacher doesn't ask too many questions of an unhappy little boy. Bobby looked around the room. Everyone was busy. Nobody noticed him. Eventually Bobby was smiling and playing with the teddy bear.

J. A.

First Day at School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sitting in rows at tiny desks,
some of the tots are awkward, shy,
not daring yet to lift their gaze
and meet the unfamiliar eye
of "Teacher." Others rigidly
fix her with gaze both sharp and glum,
quaintly droll, their focused glare,
suspicious of what is to come.
(Somewhat tense is young "teacher"—new—
this is her first day at school, too!)
A chubby boy comes bouncing in,
greets all and sundry with, "Hello!"—
a cheery atmosphere shines 'round,
all bask in the friendly afterglow.

Jannis Parker Day

Training in Statesmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Gatos, Calif.

Selected by their high school principals as outstanding in leadership and as potential public servants, 19 boys from California are attending the second annual session of the Junior Statesmen at Montezuma, preparing themselves to serve their country in a political capacity in the future.

The Junior Statesmen School is a development of the Junior Statesmen movement founded eight years ago by Prof. E. A. Rogers, president of the Montezuma School for Boys near Los Gatos.

The slogan of the organization is "Make politics a noble profession," and the various activities of the group are designed to train these youths to govern well and efficiently.

It has a junior state government similar to the actual State governmental setup, with a governor and legislature elected by the high school students who are members of the Junior Statesmen. Each chapter elects one senator and two assemblymen who attend the legislature which meets in various cities in the State twice a year. There are approximately 500 active members and it is the hope of the organization that a chapter will be formed in every high school in California.

Each chapter has some local, civic, or welfare project for its special objective, and to which it devotes the major portion of its activities.

During the summer session at Montezuma, the potential leaders study the background and development of democracy, parliamentary law, the ethics and psychology of American democracy, and also practice public speaking.

The purpose of the schooling and practical training in government is to provide opportunities to students with statesmanship ability to further this development through higher education, according to Professor Rogers.

The expenses of the students taking the summer course at Montezuma are paid by the Junior Statesmen Foundation, which is a nonprofit, non-partisan and non-sectarian corporation, and has the full endorsement of the California State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

'Junior Guard' as Morale Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Mich.

A "Junior Guard" organization has grown here through what was intended as a morale builder of the Office of Civilian Defense through recreation. Organized with the city's Parent Teacher associations, the leaders planned mainly to provide play opportunities to keep up morale and the general well-being of youngsters, many of whom have parents in war industries.

Plans are under way now to expand the organized corps of 50 Junior Guards. The guards have uniforms and are learning much about wartime subjects, including first aid. Officers have been named and are eligible to wear stripes on their sleeves similar to other guards of the nation. Several privates first class have been named, some corporals and a few sergeants, with one, two and three stripes. The group meets twice a week for drill and business. The plan has created so much interest that an effort is being made to start similar programs in all schools of the city. Qualified leaders with some military background are needed to expand the plan.

The boys buy their own uniforms for approximately $5. Some youngsters have acquired their stripes although they are not yet equipped with uniforms. A few more errands and odd-jobs will earn the money to purchase them, and then these boys too will sew on stripes. The youngsters are busy on a constructive program that keeps them out of the streets and other undesirable places. They are learning details of military organization, how to drill, military discipline, respect for the Flag, and first aid, all on the basis of information in military manuals.

Teaching the Indians Of Hoonah, Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hoonah, Alaska

In Alaska today our schools for Indians are doing what the best schools are doing everywhere—trying to make life easier and richer for the child.

Many times I am called upon to answer the question, "Are Indians intelligent?" There is no adequate reply to that question, for Indians are people such as you or I. They express all grades of mental ability just as do any other people. If you have anything to offer the Indian that comes within his scope of values he learns it readily.

A more sensible question would be, "What do you have to offer the Indian that is of any value to him?" In the past too many teachers, missionaries, and traders have gone to the Indian with the firmly planted idea that the white man's way of life was the sole road to happiness, both here and hereafter.

The most serious result of this was that, in many cases, the Indian began to believe it. He threw overboard much of his own culture and found the imperfectly assimilated new one inadequate.

The Thlingets Of Hoonah

The Thlingets of Hoonah, Alaska, have been able to retain much of their ancient culture. This is based upon an elaborate social system which sustained them for centuries. They had large plank houses, huge war canoes, artistic totem poles, and a well developed trading and fishing culture when the Russians came more than 100 years ago.

To teach the Hoonah one must know as much as possible of his way of life. I say this, for I find it takes years of sympathetic study to understand another's culture. What he believes, what he eats, what he holds sacred, and, above all else his etiquette, are very dear to him.

The line of least resistance for the teacher is to pick up a textbook, written for the children in New York City, and let the child recite glibly that he should have orange juice, a quart of fresh milk, fresh vegetables, etc., to keep his teeth. He can memorize that even in a foreign language and if he feels it will please "teacher" and make his family sound important, he will assure her he had it all for lunch in a land where it would be very difficult to have any of these articles.

Reaching Into Their Lives

The hard way, but far more effective and interesting, is to make every effort to adjust his native cultural background and the white man's ways. For example, I sent one group to its grandparents (with excellent teeth) and found out what they ate as children. Many of these foods have been discontinued since the White Man has brought in articles more tasty and easily prepared. They can be obtained, however, and prepared by the girls into dishes the children enjoy.

Well-bred girls of the Thlingets are literally "seen" (but little) "and not heard." When first I knew them they walked and sat with downcast eyes, never speaking more than necessary. They did not have companionship of men and boys. I had them in school together, for our way is to expect girls to recite and in class before boys and with male teachers. Many a little Indian girl of these people has probably been considered stupid because she didn't wish to be rated bold in her society. If we succeed in breaking her mother's teaching and make her express herself in school, we should not be too surprised when her boldness continues on the street.

On the other hand these boys and girls must grow up able to meet the White Man socially and in business. They live in a land rich in resources where there is increasing competition. The teacher realizes that only by being able to meet this competition and understand it can the Indian retain his economic rights and self-respect. So at times the teacher must be aware of the dual problem of not destroying the child's cultural background yet widening his viewpoint to enable him to meet his white neighbor on equal terms to no disadvantage to himself.

H. J. C.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, September 5, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

School Libraries Should 'Belong' to the Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, England

Nothing better illustrates the wide difference between English and American educational thought and practice than the attitude of the two countries towards the school libraries. For many years school librarianship has been, in America almost an exact science: certainly an art consciously inculcated in special training schools according to an established technique.

In England the opposite has been the case: everything has been left to individual initiative. Some schools, especially the older ones, have had fine libraries, nobly housed, containing rare literary treasures, and presided over by a full-time librarian. More often the school library has consisted of a few cases of books in a classroom, opened once or twice a week for the issue and return of books.

It is the writer's experience that neither method has succeeded in awakening literary interest unless there was a teacher, keenly alive to literary values, who gave endless hours to chatting with youngsters about books, lending them his own volumes, and stimulating in them the desire to form a little collection of their own. If there was a fine library at the school, such a teacher could encourage its use; if there was not, he might do even more by sending pupils to hunt in second-hand bookshops. Success depended on individual interest and initiative, not on intricate classification.

Depending On Their Affection

A school library can be made to play a valuable part, provided that the pupils feel it to be a living, growing organism which depends on their affection and care. There lies the root of the whole problem: the pupils must feel that they are making the library, under the teacher's supervision perhaps, but nevertheless largely by their own efforts.

A headmaster of wide experience, speaking at Cheltenham College before a body of teachers, parents and others interested in library work, told of his varied efforts to awaken interest in books at very different schools. One of these had a fine library supported by a handsome annual grant from the Governors; another depended on farthings and halfpennies saved by the boys from their pocket money. It was in the second that books really lived, although the pupils came from less cultured homes.

Appeal to Youth

On another occasion the librarian of a famous girls' school, the library of which would have satisfied Thomas Carlyle, visited a boys' school where a keen master, by lending his own savings and employing endless ruses to arouse interest, had got together about 1,500 books in a well-lighted but sparsely furnished room. "Boys'" books predominated, the shelves were awkwardly built, the classification was amateur but extremely simple, but much had been done to lead young readers on from adventure to travel, biography, history and belles-lettres. After a careful examination the woman librarian said, "I like your library better than mine." She saw that it would appeal to the heart of youth.

It is just here that the secondary day-schools, building up new traditions, unhampered by the legacies of past ages and the deadening influence of wealth and success, have an advantage over the great Public Schools, whose magnificent libraries are positively awe-inspiring to young boys and girls. By getting pupils to interest their parents and grown-up friends, by entertainments organized in support of the library, by running a "Literary Review" written by masters and pupils and printed on the premises, by encouraging former pupils to maintain their support of the school library, these schools can build up a collection of books in which the pupils are vitally interested.

A librarian of wide knowledge, versatile interests, love of young people and skill in organizing their enthusiasm is essential, but it is his ability to keep his other grown-up feelings in the background upon which all depends. One such librarian, not far from London, invites the leading publishers to send him copies of their latest suitable books 'on sale or return,' and on Parents' Day has a bookstall open, at which Dad can buy a book, inscribe his name in it, and present it to the library. An indicator beside the stall announces the number of sales, and it has become a tradition to make each Parents' Day overtop the last. By this method not only the pupils but the parents find their interest in books quickened.

G. F. Timpson

H. Armstrong Roberts

Off for the Big Adventure

School is a big and wonderful step in a little child's life. It opens up a new world, and brings in new contacts, new responsibilities. It should be prepared for, and anticipated with eagerness and joy, not fear. This year thousands of Europe's children will have no school to go to. Even in wealthy and blessed America there are rural districts in which no school will be offered this fall, on account of the shortage of teachers. Our children, big and little, as they go off to school, should know that there are some boys and girls who don't have these opportunities, and can be helped toward expressing gratitude through their daily living.

So the Parents Buy the School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A year ago, the parents of the Francis W. Parker school of San Diego, Calif., learned that the owner, Mrs. Clara Sturgis Johnson, was about to liquidate her holdings.

Thus, it seemed probable that the plant and property of the school, located on the rim of historic Mission Valley in the exclusive Mission Hills district, would be sold. One of the prospective purchasers was a church, which hoped to convert the school into a denominational institution.

But, Mrs. Johnson, exponent of progressive education, of which the Francis W. Parker school has been an example, secretly wished that the institution, which she founded back in 1912, might somehow continue along its original lines. The parents, too, wanted this. It might have ended there, and California's Francis W. Parker School (there is a famous school by that name in Chicago also) would have been no more.

But the parents decided to do something about it.

Under the leadership of Edward S. Hope, chairman of the Francis W. Parker board, the parents formed a fund-raising committee to contact interested alumni, and friends of the school. Heading this committee was C. Arnolt Smith, hard-hitting, energetic banker. That was in February of this year.

Within the space of several months, the committee had obtained contributions and pledges approximating $22,500, which was accepted by Mrs. Johnson as payment in full for the school.

Now, the parents—225 of them—are the outright owners of a complete educational institution including the main administration building, with its peaceful shaded patio, auditorium, art and wood shops, cafeteria and extensive playgrounds. The whole plant covers more than a city block.

Under the articles of incorporation, the operation of the school has been placed in the hands of a board to be composed of parents, and at no time can the board mortgage, sell, or hypothecate the school without the vote of two thirds of the directors.

Mrs. Johnson, admirer of Col. Francis W. Parker, founder of the school bearing his name in Chicago, came to San Diego and established the school adjacent to her estate in Mission Hills for the purpose of educating her own children in the principles of progressive education. From 1912-32, Mrs. Johnson is reported to have spent over $225,000 on expanding the plant into one of the most up-to-date in Southern California.

When the Johnson students were graduated, others clamored for admission, and thus was born the Francis W. Parker school, which has sent its graduates into responsible positions throughout the world.

U. of W. Press Bulletin

Pamphlets on Latin America For Youthful Readers

Washington

With the intention of filling a need which has long been recognized by leading educators and government officials, and in response to many requests, the Pan American Union of Washington, D. C., announces the publication of a series of pamphlets, designed especially to appeal to children.

Written in a captivating juvenile style by educators versed in the teaching of young children, the booklets contain information about the American Republics, including accounts of national heroes, descriptions of customs and places of unusual local color, as well as of the Panama Canal and the Pan American Highway.

In the first series of pamphlets there are ten booklets. Of the first two now ready for distribution: "The Pan American Union" will be of interest. The second one, on a snake farm, deals with extracting venom for medical uses. At intervals of approximately three weeks two additional pamphlets of the series will be ready for distribution, so that orders may be placed according to the following schedule: "General San Martin" and "The Panama Canal" on Aug 14; "The Pan American Highway" and "The Guano Islands of Peru" on Sept. 14; "Caupolican" and "The Incas" on Sept. 25; and "Pizarro" and "Cabeza de Vaca," Oct. 15.

Each pamphlet sells for five cents, and orders are to be addressed to the Pan American Union at Washington. Quantity orders are encouraged, since the interest manifested in this first series of ten booklets will determine the preparation of additional booklets on various subjects treating of the New World republics. In view of the fact that the pamphlets are excellent for classroom work, as well as for the entertainment and education of the child at home, it is expected that the demand will be such as to warrant continuation of the series.

Considered from the viewpoint of physical appearance alone, the pamphlets should have an appeal for the youngsters. The one on the "Pan American Union" has a colorful cover, showing a group of boys and girls looking at Pancho, the pretty green and yellow parrot, as he sits perched in a banana tree in the patio of the Union. Every one of the sixteen glossy pages contains at least one illustration, such as palm, coffee, and cocoa trees, and many pictures of the beautiful Pan American Union. In simple, clear language these are described for the reader, as well as what Pancho the parrot say and sings, and details about the functions of the Union.

A Father's Influence Needed for His Child

The Family Forum
A Saturday Column

First of all, we should realize that the growing young child learns mainly by imitation and if he has no one to imitate but his mother, he is apt to absorb her patterns of behavior, her mannerisms, feminine qualities, etc. Human beings, however, are of two sexes and in order to live a full life must have the influences of the different characteristics, qualities and reactions of both. We all know the possible unfortunate result of having a boy grow up under exclusive feminine influence and his development into a "sissy," likewise, the girl's growing up under exclusive masculine influence and possibly becoming a "tomboy." It is essential that both male and female influence is brought to bear on the growing child from the very start. It is not true that the father is unessential and can be only an occasional visitor to either his boy or girl in the first years of life. . . .

Playtime At Home

The mere presence of the father is in itself of great influence upon the preschool child. It should be his duty to try to spend some time every day with either the very young boy or girl. He need not be a child psychologist in order to institute some simple play with the baby or preschool child. If he has forgotten how to play, the baby or the child will teach him and he may listen to the wise suggestions of the mother. He should be aware that he is not amusing himself more than the baby, as in the well-known case of the father bringing home an electric train for his infant son. He will also soon learn when he shocks or frightens the young child so he might change his ways accordingly.

Help Develop Interests

He may take interest in and help along with building with blocks, cutting, pasting, crayon scribbling, drawing, and follow this up as the child grows with various appeals to its developing interests. In the out-of-doors and nature he may get the child interested in simple gardening, various types of handwork, in simple sports and games, and, on the whole, be the unobtrusive participating "counsellor." There should be no better way for the father to spend a quiet time with his children in a constructive way than to tell suitable stories before bedtime, showing pictures with explanations, answering questions about them, or reading selected stories. . . .

The old-fashioned notion that the father, as the male, should be the "bugaboo" coming home to mete out punishment should be entirely abolished and at all times the child should sense complete harmony and agreement between his parents so he realizes the futility of going for a "yes" to the one after he has gotten a "no" from the other.

On the whole, the father should realize that he is as important as the mother as an example for his children. Therefore, he should watch his behavior in the presence of his children and at all times be the kind of a man that he would like his young boy to grow into or his young daughter to marry some day.

Excerpts from an article by Martin L. Reymert, in "Your Child's World," published by The Bookhouse for Children.

Geological History

Rivaling the best geological collections in the middle west, the geological museum located in Science Hall on the University of Wisconsin campus will continue to be open during the 1942-43 school year to students and the general public. New exhibits for the new year are being planned to co-ordinate with the most recent findings of research in paleontology, mineralogy and lithology.

The collections for the University of Wisconsin have been made for their instructional and educational value and not primarily for display purposes. Among others, is the large collection of specimens made from the ancient rocks of the Lake Superior region under the direction of Dr. Chas R. Van Hise, former president of the University, and Dr. C. K. Leith, international authority on world minerals.

Display exhibits in the museum illustrate origins and formations of rocks and the life stories of prehistoric animals preserved in fossil form. Of the rock collection, only a part of which is on display, the Hobbs collection of European igneous rocks is probably the largest, including 25,000 thin sections, a collection which is unparalleled. The Wisconsin museum also has a fine collection of meteorites.

U. of W. Press Bulletin

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See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

The Home Forum

"The crown of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE DESIRE for honest recognition and reward no doubt underlies much of humanity's achievement. But when through physical or mental effort some measure of material success is attained, a so-called justifiable pride often grips the unsuspecting heart. How closely mankind clings to the vainglorious concepts in which it claims such pride! How arrogant sometimes is its self-conceit! The erroneous presumption that mortal man, apart from God, is capable of genuine accomplishment, usually wears the false crown of self-glorification.

Can material learning, as opposed to spiritual illumination, save mankind from the blighting effects of sin, sickness, disease, and death? A vigorous "No!" is the response of all thinking people. Why is this so? Because pride of intellect falls short of spirituality, lacking support or sanction from the divine will, hence lacking the understanding which dispels error. If one would realize true progress, as taught in Christian Science, material complacency must be set aside, for it is overshadowed by the spirit of Truth. This spiritual fact is revealed in the teachings of Christ Jesus.

* * *

Showing how the false claims of pride and arrogance are to be annihilated, and indicating that the reward of genuine effort in Christian Science is to be gained through spiritual enlightenment, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 451): **"Christian Scientists must live under the constant pressure of the apostolic command to come out from the material world and be separate. They must renounce aggression, oppression and the pride of power. Christianity, with the crown of Love upon her brow, must be their queen of life."**

The self-bestowed halo of human pride and God-given humility are diametrical opposites. Pride shuts out the light of Truth and darkens with superciliousness many human activities. Power, in its highest meaning, and according to the precepts of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, can be demonstrated only through spiritual understanding, the knowledge of God as Love, Soul, Spirit, and of man as His spiritual image, pure, holy, upright, free. This understanding of perfect power put into practice subdues ostentation. It brings out the heavenly attributes of goodness, spirituality, love, health, and peace, which are eternally reflected by man. Is not the demonstration of this truth vitally needed in the world today?

* * *

Christian Science is practical. Its effectiveness lies in the provable doctrine that the individual can conquer the falsities of material selfhood through the comprehension and practice of God-given spiritual dominion. Selfishness and egotism have no part in its system of healing. With characteristic humility Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 242): **"Self-love is more opaque than a solid body. In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."**

With what effectiveness Christian Science applies "the universal solvent of Love"! Turning constantly to the heavenly Father of all for guidance, the earnest student of this Science sees that without God he can do nothing, but that all good is possible of achievement here and now when errors of self are put aside and the attributes of divine Love are actively acquired and expressed. Thus, Christian Science is more clearly revealing to individual consciousness the great depth of meaning in John's statement (I John 2:16, 17): **"For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."**

* * *

Inherent beliefs of bad disposition and disdainful traits of character which often accompany pride are but passing arguments of mortal mind. Moreover, the assumption that the conquering of false pride need be difficult, or that it need require a long time, is wholly false. Evil, error, claims God and man to be separated, and insists that this has always been so; but the everlasting truth is that God, divine Love, and man, His intelligent expression or image, are eternally inseparable, are coexistent now. Hence, no delay is necessary in the demonstration of this fact. The oneness of God and man is the spiritual foundation of the Scriptures, and to comprehend this oneness is to understand one's true selfhood.

In Christian Science, the bombastic claims of mortal mind, wherein pride, egotism, indifference, arrogance, and vanity are enthroned, are seen as false notions. They are never part of God's spiritual creation; for this Science reveals Spirit, God, as omniscient Being, the eternal source of good only. Manifestly, then, a right sense of one's true nature as God's child bases genuine self-knowledge. And when the true concept of selfhood is revealed in human experience through spiritual understanding, the command of the Master (Matthew 19:19), **"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,"** is made practical. How surely is false pride exchanged for a heavenly crown when Christlike love for all mankind governs the heart!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

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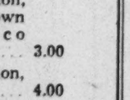

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Intermission

It is here the year debates which way to go,
Limp willows moveless in late summer sun,
Tide undecided now which way to run,
The river glassily suspended between an ebb and flow.

The green-gold fronds reflected in the water's glaze
Reach up to touch their gold-green counterparts;
There is no stir of branch, no wild thing starts
At sound in this profoundly silent hour of noon haze.

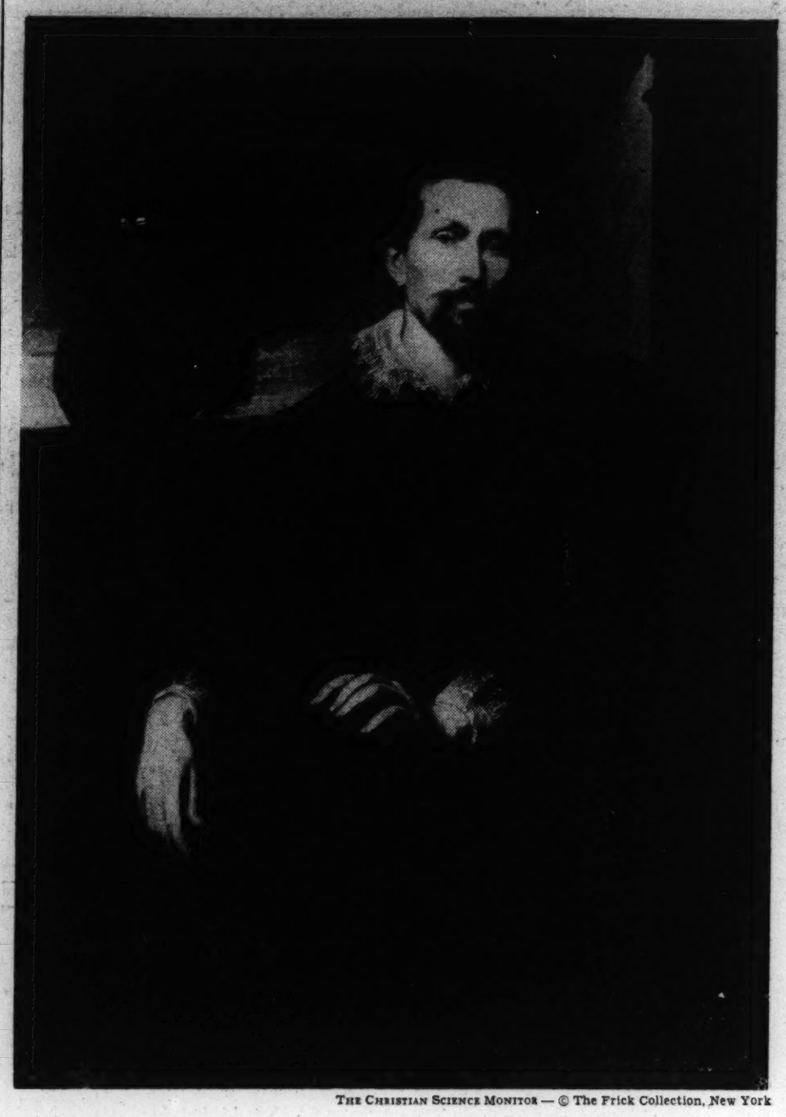
But here three golden willow leaves descend
And slowly indicate the movement of the stream,
And, gliding hesitantly as in a dream,
Thus clock the river's flow, the season's end.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Ready for the South

NOW THIS is the season when the bank swallows depart, and in the thickets and from the fields, I hear the cricket-like yet half metallic clinking and whistling of the tree swallows as they wheel and congregate in little parties. Before migration actually sets in, it is their way to indulge in great sociability, like farmers meeting from afar for harvest merriment. . . .

Some scientists deny to animals the emotions which men experience, but on what grounds I cannot see. So I am certain that the sensation of jollity, of warmth, of adventure, which we feel when, after a solitary existence, or a purely familial one, we go to a fair, or a dance in the village, or a concert in the city, is only a tithe of what the social animals feel when they congregate, of a misty autumn morning, in adventurous little bands. Over my rooftop I see them drilling in little platoons, as if in martial preparations for their descent upon the south.—DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE, in "An Almanac for Moderns." (New York: Putnam.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The Frick Collection, New York

PORTRAIT OF FRANS SNYDERS: *A Painting by Anthony Van Dyck*

"FRANS SNYDERS," one of the portraits in the distinguished collection of Van Dycks at the Frick Galleries in New York, was painted when Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641) was only about twenty-six years old. Snyders, a minor Flemish artist contemporary with Van Dyck, was a painter of fruit and flower still-lifes and animal studies. Both artists were fellow assistants in the atelier of the great Rubens.

Van Dyck must have enjoyed painting his friend's delicate features, the deeply sunken, rather melancholy eyes, the strong thin nose, and sharply chiseled head structure; for besides this painting, he made two other oil studies and an etching. Snyders was a sympathetic subject for Van Dyck; his aristocratic head, elegant costumes, and his aesthetic appeal were in harmony with the artist's own nature.

Van Dyck's sensitiveness to textures is here noticeable in the crisp white collar edged with lace, starched brittle-stiff; in the rich pile of the velvet surplice; in the soft silken sleeves and the deep, full-bodied surface of the woolen cloak; in the ivory-smooth skin and the feather-soft hair.

This portrait was painted upon the artist's return from Italy to his native city, Antwerp in Flanders. The influence of this trip is seen in the dramatic background treatment, for the billowy drapery and bulky vertical pillar were direct translations from Venetian art.

„Die Krone der Liebe"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS VERLANGEN nach ehrlicher Anerkennung und Belohnung liegt zweifellos vielem Vollbringen der Menschheit zugrunde. Wenn aber durch physische oder mentale Anstrengung ein gewisses Maß materiellen Erfolgs erreicht ist, ergreift oft ein sogenannter gerechter Stolz das argslose Herz. Wie fest sich doch die Menschen an die ruhmredigen Begriffe klammern, auf die sie so stolz sind! Wie anmaßend manchmal ihr Eigendünkel ist! Die irrige Voraussetzung, daß der von Gott getrennte sterbliche Mensch echten Vollbringens fähig sei, trägt gewöhnlich die falsche Krone der Selbstverherrlichung.

Können materielle Kenntnisse, das Gegenteil geistiger Erleuchtung, die Menschheit von den vernichtenden Wirkungen der Sünde, der Krankheit, des Siechtums und des Todes erretten? Ein nachdrückliches „Nein!" ist die Antwort aller denkenden Menschen. Warum? Weil Verstandesstolz der Geistigkeit ermangelt, vom göttlichen Willen weder unterstützt noch gebilligt wird und daher ohne das Verständnis ist, das den Irrtum vertreibt. Wenn man wahren Fortschritt, wie er in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, verwirklichen will, muß man materielle Selbstzufriedenheit aufgeben; denn sie wird von dem Geist der Wahrheit überschattet. Diese geistige Tatsache ist in den Lehren Christi Jesu enthüllt.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, zeigt, wie die falschen Ansprüche Stolz und Anmaßung zu vernichten sind, und sie weist darauf hin, daß der Lohn für echte Anstrengung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch geistige Erleuchtung zu gewinnen ist, wenn sie in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenchaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 451) schreibt: „Die Christlichen Wissenschafter müssen unter dem beständigen Druck des apostolischen Gebots leben, aus der materiellen Welt herauszugehen und sich abzusondern. Sie müssen auf Übergriffe, auf Unterdrückung und auf den Stolz der Macht verzichten. Das Christentum, mit der Krone der Liebe auf dem Haupt, muß ihre Königin des Lebens sein".

Der selbstverliehene Glorienschein menschlichen Stolzes ist das direkte Gegenteil gottgegebener Demut. Stolz schließt das Licht der Wahrheit aus und verdunkelt mit Überheblichkeit viele menschliche Tätigkeiten. Macht im höchsten Sinne und in Übereinstimmung mit den Geboten des Meisterchristen Christus Jesus kann nur durch geistiges Verständnis, d. h. durch die Erkenntnis bewiesen werden, daß Gott die Liebe, die Seele, der Geist und der Mensch Sein geistiges Bild, rein, heilig, aufrichtig, frei ist. Dieses Verständnis der vollkommenen Macht in die Tat umgesetzt, hält Prahlerei im Zaum. Es bringt die himmlischen Eigenschaften Güte, Geistigkeit, Liebe, Gesundheit und Frieden, die der Mensch ewig widerspiegelt, ans Licht. Ist das Beweisen dieser Wahrheit heute in der Welt nicht höchst notwendig?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist praktisch. Ihre Wirksamkeit liegt in der beweisbaren Lehre, daß die Unrichtigkeiten des materiellen Selbst durch das Verstehen und Ausüben der gottgegebenen geistigen Herrschaft besiegt werden können. Selbstsucht und Eigendünkel haben keinen Teil an ihrem Heilverfahren. Mit der sie kennzeichnenden Demut schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 242): „Eigenliebe ist undurchsichtiger als ein fester Körper. Laßt uns in gedulgigem Gehorsam gegen einen geduldigen Gott daran arbeiten, daß wir das harte Gestein des Irrtums—Eigenwillen, Selbstgerechtigkeit und Eigenliebe—welches gegen die Geistigkeit kämpft und das Gesetz der Sünde und des Todes ist, mit dem allumfassenden Lösemittel Liebe auflösen".

Wie wirksam doch die Christliche Wissenschaft „das allumfassende Lösemittel Liebe" anwendet! Indem sich der ernste Schüler dieser Wissenschaft beständig an den himmlischen Vater aller wendet und Ihn um Führung bittet, sieht er, daß er ohne Gott nichts tun kann, daß es aber möglich ist, alles Gute hier und jetzt zu vollbringen, wenn Irrtümer des Selbst beseitigt und die Eigenschaften der göttlichen Liebe tätig erworben und ausgedrückt werden. So enthüllt die Christliche Wissenschaft dem menschlichen Bewußtsein klarer die tiefe Bedeutung der Worte des Johannes (1. Joh. 2, 16. 17): „Denn alles, was in der Welt ist: des Fleisches Lust und der Augen Lust und hoffärtiges Leben, ist nicht vom Vater, sondern von der Welt. Und die Welt vergeht mit ihrer Lust; wer aber den Willen Gottes tut, der bleibt in Ewigkeit".

Einem innewohnende Annahmen schlechter Gemütsstimmung und verächtliche Charakterzüge, die oft mit Stolz verbündet sind, sind nur vorübergehende Einwendungen des sterblichen Gemüts. Überdies ist es ganz falsch anzunehmen, daß es schwierig sei oder lange Zeit erfordere, falschen Stolz zu überwinden. Das Böse, der Irrtum, behauptet, daß Gott und der Mensch getrennt seien, und besteht darauf, daß dies immer so gewesen sei. Aber die ewige Wahrheit ist, daß Gott, die göttliche Liebe, und der Mensch, Sein intelligenter Ausdruck oder Sein Bild, ewig unzertrennlich sind, jetzt zusammenbestehen. Daher ist keine Verzögerung für den Beweis dieser Tatsache nötig. Das Einssein Gottes und des Menschen ist die geistige Grundlage der Bibel, und dieses Einssein verstehen, heißt unser wahres Selbst verstehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die bombastischen Ansprüche des sterblichen Gemüts, worin Stolz, Eigendünkel, Gleichgültigkeit, Anmaßung und Eitelkeit thronen, falsche Vorstellungen sind. Sie sind kein Teil der geistigen Schöpfung Gottes; denn diese Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß der Geist, Gott, das allwissende Sein, die ewige Quelle nur des Guten ist. Offenbar ist dann der rechte Sinn unserer wahren Art als Gottes Kind die Grundlage echter Selbsterkenntnis. Und wenn der wahre Begriff vom Selbst durch geistiges Verständnis in der menschlichen Erfahrung enthüllt ist, ist das Gebot des Meisters (Matth. 19, 19: „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst" praktisch gemacht. Wie gewiß doch falscher Stolz gegen eine himmlische Krone ausgetauscht wird, wenn christusgleiche Liebe zu allen Menschen das Herz regiert!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Early and Late

WE NEVER THOUGHT we could do it, but one summer morning Palomino and I got out of our beds while stars were still bright over the mountain. We dressed in a trance and ate bites of breakfast between yawns; but, when we stepped outdoors, we came wide awake. I don't know how to describe the smell of morning. Sweet and damp, flavored with sagebrush and wild buckwheat, cool as a cloud.

Being up and about early always suggests something special, like going on a journey, like Christmas. So, along with all the early sounds and smells, there was the feeling of something wonderful about to happen.

The first thing that happened was the surprising swiftness with which daylight came. A white mist was over the river; over the hills, mists were lifting, and the first shaft of sunshine hit our mountain long before we found our cows. Though we had worked on the fence the night before, those cows had found a place we had missed.

* * *

This morning we were going to help drive the blacksmith's cattle to a ranch on top of El Capitan Mountain. Probably already the cattle were started; if we didn't hurry, they would pass our house before we had our cows milked and our horses saddled.

While I milked, Palomino fed chickens and caught horses; while I turned the cows out, she ran in the house to pick up our lunch; and, by the time Penny and Pericles were saddled, we heard shouts from down the river, and in a few minutes we heard cattle bawling. We heard the trampling of many cloven hoofs; and all the cattle, fresh and excited in the early morning, came trotting. They seemed a great many as they filed past the barn. Really, they were not more than fifty; but, strung out along the road, it seemed there must be miles of them.

* * *

The three goats who follow our own cows were overcome with excitement and started off with the traveling cattle; and Bucky, the sheep who follows our cow, Jane, got mixed up with the herd and went bounding along gayly.

We stared in dismay. We didn't want our sheep and goats to live on El Capitan Mountain.

In less than a mile, the goats dropped behind and decided they didn't want to leave home, after all. But little Bucky was somewhere in the midst of things, hidden by shoulders and backs and swinging heads. We kept watching for him as he lagged toward the rear; then we glimpsed his tail, and managed to cut in around him and turn him toward home.

Now, the cows moving steadily, we could settle down to enjoy the morning, for ordinarily we would just be waking at this hour. All the hoofs kicked up a cloud of dust, and the sun shining through it made a golden haze so that the cattle looked out of a dream, moving in a bright mist with light on their horns.

Before we were at the foot of the mountain, the leaders began to realize they were going on a long trip, and the whole herd settled down to serious plodding.

* * *

There were no long shadows left any more; as the herd moved up the winding trail, we looked down on a valley bright with mid-morning, on leaves of river trees sparkling in the sun. When we had climbed higher, there was our own land down there, mountain and valley all warmed with sunlight, not a hint of early morning left. Colors were soft and warm, sounds low and drowsy. We crept up the mountain, winding back and forth, so the leading cattle were going one way, the end of the herd the other. Sometimes, when we were on a lower level, we would look up to see the white faces of the leaders looking down, patient and wondering.

Around the last bend, at the highest point, we saw the spread of mountains, east and west. But the cattle saw the shade of live oaks before them, saw grass and smelled water, knew their journey was ending. They hurried through an open gate, dipped dusty noses in cool water, and a vast feeling of gladness and contentment surged through the herd; so humans and horses felt it, too, and the mountain pasture was the promised land dreamed of, and achieved.

Now was the time to rest in the shade while horses grazed, to eat lunch, talk slowly, and feel relaxed. Maybe this was the best time of all.

* * *

Shadows were growing longer, only in the other direction, when we came down the mountain. The west was all mellow light into which the river trees vanished. Back in their high pasture, the cattle would be grazing now; it was good to think of them in those grassy meadows under the oaks.

By the time we had our own animals taken care of, there was only a little apricot color left in the west. There were slight stirrings among the leaves, and crickets were calling in the dry grass. There was no briskness left in the day, just softness and languidness. We sat down to rest by the pasture gate, heard the sound of cowbells drifting on down the river.

A poor-will cried from the west, an owl hooted from the mountain. Some things were waking up; most things were settling down for the night. We sighed. Maybe this was the best time, after all.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

How to Deliver The Composer's Message

JOSEF HOFMANN has written: "The artist expresses his feelings with due deference to the canons of art. Above all, he plays correctly. Without unduly repressing his individuality, he respects the composer's intentions by punctiliously obeying every hint or suggestion he finds concerning speed, force, touch, changes, contrasts, and so on. He delivers the composer's message truthfully. Not so the amateur. Long before he is able to play a piece correctly, he begins to twist and turn things in it to suit himself. Feeling is a great thing; so is the will to express it: but both are worthless without ability. Hence, before playing with feeling, it were well to make sure that everything in the piece is in the right place, in the right time, strength, touch, and so forth."

Let us not be discouraged by the master's blunt words. Let us be inspired by them to play, as amateurs, in a way that might win his approval. . . .

Your interpretation must be built on a foundation as solid as rock: all technical difficulties must have been mastered; memory of the entire piece, its notes, and its dynamic markings, must be secure; fidelity to the intended spirit of the piece must be equally secure. Only after he has laid such a massive foundation can the amateur concern himself with interpretation. . . .

These are Mark Hambourg's eloquent words on the subject of "Interpretation": "Musical compositions may well be compared to beautiful landscapes, which are constantly changing in color and effect through the action of atmospheric conditions; on no two days does a landscape look exactly alike, yet its composition and outline remain fixed, everlasting." And these are the eloquent words of Teresa Carreño on the same subject: "No matter how often I go over a composition, I see new charm, new delight, new fascination, new poetry in each repetition. What a glorious opportunity for artistic experiment does the practice period become! No interpretation is a good interpretation if it is fixed and immobile. No matter how we might try, it would be impossible ever to play a composition twice alike. There is an enormous area for variation. It is this which gives such infinite charm to piano playing." . . .

I have found that more ideas for interpretation come to me when I am slowly and carefully practicing a piece than when I am playing it through at its proper speed. . . . Listening intently to your playing, as though it were someone else, will give you valuable interpretative ideas. Ferruccio Busoni used to say, "At my recitals no one listens more attentively than I do."—From "Playing the Piano for Pleasure," by CHARLES COOKE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Brook in the Sun

More than the dawn
And the lilies,
The glint of the brook in the sun

Is the promise
Of their own making:
That beauty is never done

And tomorrow,
Whatever follow,
What winds may whistle and run,

The flowers,
The brook and sunrise
Will be waiting for every one—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

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Memo on Hungary:

Kingdom Without a King ..... By R. H. Markham

Hungary is a kingdom without a king. But for almost two decades it has had a substitte king in the person of the Regent Nicholas Horthy, who has shown himself vigorous, hard-working, and loyal to Hungarian traditions. Also, he has been quite popular among the people in Hungary who control the affairs of the nation, meaning a small, feudal-minded "upper class." But his powers of leadership are waning and a satisfactory prospective substitute is an immediate necessity. There is no one in view, and that causes much uneasiness in Hungary.

That uneasiness has been greatly accentuated by two recent airplane disasters, which resulted in the killing of the Regent's son and of his son-in-law. The son, Stephan Horthy, had been officially designated as the Regent's successor. The other, Count Julius Karolyi, was mentioned by some as a possible successor. Now Hungary seems to be left with no figure generally accepted as naturally fitted to take the supreme post in the kingless kingdom.

The importance of the Regent's role in the Land of the Magyars can hardly be overestimated. A most important symbol in that country is the millennial crown of King St. Stephan, which is carefully preserved in Budapest. What purports to be the actual right hand of Saint Stephan is also preserved. Regent Horthy never wears the crown, but he constitutes a sort of validation of all the traditions, myths, and adoration surrounding it. So far, a Hungary apart from that crown has been practically inconceivable in the popular thought. Communism, Socialism, Republicanism, and Naziism are all out of harmony with the main Magyar tradition, which is more feudalistic than any other in Europe.

Most Magyars of influence, especially those about Admiral Horthy, are as un-Nazi as they are anti-Marxist. Because of that deep-seated opposition to Hitlerism, it has been hinted that the Nazis brought about the killing of Stephan Horthy and Julius Karolyi, but such a suggestion seems utterly without foundation. The elder Horthy is a very brave man and his son was not a coward. Naturally, he joined the Army, and as thousands of other pilots before him, he was shot down. Count Karolyi's plane fell in the Danube, just as British and American planes sometimes fall.

However, even though the Nazis didn't directly cause these catastrophes, it is conceivable they may benefit by them—they may find ways to take advantage of Hungary's confusion and perplexity. The Hungarian Government has always depended on strong central authority, and many are now asking where such authority will be found.

Probably it will not be found among the higher aristocracy. For a full quarter of a century that little group of magnates, who were once all-powerful, has played no great role. So the new head is expected to come from the lesser aristocracy, to which Regent Horthy himself belongs, or from the squires, the Army, the Church, or the caste of state officials. No individual from these groups seems to have enough prestige to prevent dissension and quarrels, especially at a time of strain such as the present. Consequently, Hungary is more open to Nazi intrigues than ever.

It is notorious that the Nazis are tireless at intriguing. Also there are native Nazi parties in Hungary, as well as multitudes of native-born German Nazis there. Likewise, Hungary is subject to Nazi military and economic domination. Through all these means, Hitler could exercise tremendous pressure on the Magyars and might bring about sudden internal changes.

That, however, seems unlikely because the leading people in Magyar Land are exceedingly "tough" and bold, very experienced politically, fairly compact, and ardently loyal to Hungarian traditions. They have an amazing capacity for last-ditch stands, and even in the darkest moments retain an arrogant self-reliance. It is quite possible they will succeed in preserving Hungary as Hungary.

The mass of Hungarians are politically inarticulate. They are beneath vigorous political action. Above the mass comes a fringe of reformers, of which a few have been Communists, some are Socialists of a very conservative sort, others are authentic Liberals, and a number are Nazis. Of these native Nazis, some are mercenary Quislings in Hitler's service, but others are patriotic radicals who want land reforms, the curtailment of aristocratic privileges, an elevation of the whole nation, and a new Magyar golden age. Though not Quislings, they are Kerenskys, so really help Hitler prepare for some Nazi Lenin.

There remain, then, along with the Socialists and Liberals as the main bulwark of Magyar independence from Naziism, the Roman Catholics, who are anti-reform but also largely anti-Hitler, the Calvinists who are for the most part ardent nationalists, the gentry or gentlemen farmers who have almost made a religion of nationalism, the small aristocracy which is naturally opposed to losing itself in a wretched Nazi mass, the extremely powerful caste of state officials who could lose only by a Nazi upheaval, and the Army officials, who, though somewhat Germanized by blood and indoctrination, are predominantly nationalistic.

Altogether, these overlapping factions form a fairly large nationalist group of strong personalities with a tradition of hard fighting and clever scheming. They are by far the most adroit international jugglers in Central Europe, have a most surprisingly dignified technique of conspiracy and counter-conspiracy, and are strangely democratic, even parliamentarian, among themselves. They have a more ruthless and subtle persistence than any other European group except the foremost Nazis and may yet outsmart Hitler.

The Philippines Speak:

A Sulu Pearl Trader's Friendship ..... By Walter Robb

The proud friendships we have in the Philippines number in the thousands, but we rank few of them higher than our friendship with Louis Kornitzer, the Sulu pearl dealer from London, who, in 1933, minus his China jade, but yet with a fortune from his pearls and diamonds, retired to London and brought out a book, "Trade Winds." This title is most typical of Louis: a cryptical understatement, a generality, with even a suggestion of mystery in it. Trade Winds indeed! Trades blow over many seas, the title by no means seats the reader at Sulu nor lets him stroll along Jolo's Chino Wharf built a mile out from shore into the opalescent Mindoro Sea and bordered either side by shops of Chinese merchants.

No doubt Louis has sold few copies of his fascinating book; perhaps he put it under that title as he placed rare pearls in moroccan wallets, to treasure it, to part with copies reluctantly. Yet Louis is no miser, but scholarly and generous; and he is a believer in his fellowman, though men of every shade of skin and every nationality have often enough taken him in. He is a living refutation of the assertion that a successful merchant must be hard and skeptical; he need only be a good trader, and know his line of goods.

The whole pearl-buying world knows Louis, also his brother, associated with him for some years at Sulu—where Louis himself spent many years. It knows these brothers favorably, too, so very favorably that the most cautious buyers among them would always offer for Kornitzer pearls merely on the brothers' cabled descriptions of them. That, that probity, is the foundation of the Kornitzer fortune; and the cement of that foundation is Louis' instant willingness to take the bitter with the sweet.

He first went pearl buying in western Australia, with London backing—and when that was over with, his backers who handled the pearls in Europe and kept the books told him there had been no profit. After a second experience of this sort, he went to Sulu to trade on his own. There the Chinese had all the pearling luggers under obligations to them. Louis worked into their good graces slowly—at last they were all his men, ready to sell their rarest gems to him because he valued honestly and paid the highest prices. It was the same with the Filipino and Moro (Mohammedan) divers and lugger operators, and from as far away as Surigao. All along the pearling coast of northern Mindanao Louis was brought the choice of the pearl shell and the pearls.

His is a good example to invite to the attention of the younger generation of Americans that will soon have opened to it countless unusual opportunities in the western Pacific region, when Japan is driven out of there and China is free from its manacles. There will be a new China, a new whole western Pacific region, where the trader is the Chinese. The one essential asset of the young American going out there will be this, honor bright—just the old copy-book virtue of being as good as your word. Tangible capital other than this will be a convenience merely, not at all necessary to the man whose honor is as good as his word.

The whole region will abound with the opportunities that have long abounded in the Philippines. So just a word or two more about Louis Kornitzer at Sulu. There was no bank at Jolo; sterling, in gold, had to be sent him from Singapore. Pearls often had to be bought up to sums of scores of thousands of pesos when Louis had little or no money on hand and when no ship from Singapore might be expected for weeks. Louis bought just the same, his friends among the merchants—his rivals in the trade, too—emptied their tills to supply him funds. His Filipino hotel keeper did likewise. Or, these resources failing, he issued his personal chits, sheer I. O. U.'s, and these were taken by the divers and lugger owners and accepted everywhere as currency.

For the time being, Sulu's and Mindanao's wealth in pearl shell and pearls all falls to the Japanese. The richest beds of pearls have been but little exploited. These are in the waters of Tawi-Tawi, the little Sulu islands nearest Borneo. Naked Tawi-Tawi divers go to 30 fathoms for pearls and work the ocean bed at that depth longer than Japanese in diving suits are able to do; and under our freedom, they have been left to do so, but under the Japanese they will be driven from the pearling areas altogether.

Oil is another resource the Japanese will turn up in Sulu, on the island of Jolo, the very garden of the Philippines whose close cultivation by Moro peasants so surprises every visitor down there. Like the Chinese, they look to the surface wealth of the earth, but engineers and geologists have been among them, and know very well that oil, so abundant in neighboring Borneo, lies below. In Jolo city, under Japan, there will be no Louis Kornitzer. In Tawi-Tawi, no vested rights of native pearl divers will prevail. Sulu's seas and precious hardwood forests are due for a sacking, and Sulu's Samal sea-gypsies and Joloano peasants are in for hard times. For it is Japan's policy to push the Filipino out of the way without ceremony.

To Change the Subject:

An Orchid for Mike ..... By Dorothea Kahn

The Michigan fruit and vegetable stands we see as we drive into the country these days are dazzling to us city dwellers, accustomed to buying our "green groceries" from the corner store. Despite all we have heard about shortages of fruit pickers, here are peaches in abundance, bushel basket after bushel basket of them; thousands of new apples waiting to be made into jelly or pie; tomatoes, ruddy like the setting sun, by the millions, it would seem.

And bargains! Kitchenette folks that we are, we figure how much we pay for a single tomato or peach and then compare this price with the cost of those big baskets. Only 75 cents for all those! Only a dollar for that mammoth pile! We just can't afford not to buy some.

So we make our purchase. We buy more than we can ever hope to use, of course. For we city Kitchenetters don't "put up" fruits and vegetables. Our little kitchen cabinet won't hold them, and we can't very well store away our fruit jars under the davenport, for this cache is already in use as a storage place for a spare rug. We could, of course, buy smaller quantities, but we feel ashamed to ask a farmer who is selling peaches by the bushel to measure out 10 cents' worth. He's really a wholesale merchant, you know. So we get up our courage and ask if we may have as little as a quarter's worth, and we get so many that we are alarmed.

The trip home is a hot one, and our fresh country fruits and vegetables look shaken and bruised when we pack them into our small crowded refrigerator. Still, it is good to think what a bargain we got. For the rest of the week we major in peaches and tomatoes. Our menus are a little lopsided in this regard, and our kitchenette-mate, by the end of the week, shows signs of being suspicious when tomatoes appear in a new disguise, cooked up with sugar as a dessert, and the last of the peaches sneaks to the table masked in mayonnaise as a salad. In fact, we hear murmurings, that begin, "If I ever see another peach . . . another tomato."

And now, we've used up our stock at last. The refrigerator is empty. We are free to go as usual at the little Greek fruit store around the corner.

Oh, how good it is to get back to normal shopping. Mike, with the shiny black hair, welcomes us back with a big smile, giving no hint that he has noticed our absence. We look over his neat piles of vegetables, all so well groomed and cared for. We appreciate Mike's desire to keep his perishable products in the best condition, and with a smile obey the crudely printed sign on the tomatoes, "Don't squeeze me until you own me."

Three Potatoes, One Onion

These are not bargains, but we like the accurate price tags; so much for a dozen of this, a pound of that. No temptation to overstock. We buy just what we need—enough lettuce to make one salad and no more; one onion; three Idaho potatoes. Mike confides in us that he has some superfine berries in his refrigerator, brings them out, spills them out of the box into his big hand to show that they are good all the way through. Expensive, yes, but every berry is perfect.

Our respect for Mike as a purchasing agent increases. He has found the very best vegetables and fruits for us, has put them all on display for our inspection, and now we can choose them at leisure, not perturbed by honks from an impatient motor companion. What a service Mike renders us, we think. Why, he even delivers the things to our own back door; we can enter our apartment empty-handed.

U. S. Small Towns Show Ingenuity in War Effort

Co-operative action by the citizenry helps to solve many problems facing these communities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Don't count out the American small town in the nation's vast war effort.

It is showing remarkable ingenuity in mobilizing its resources and is doing most of it entirely on its own.

Buffeted and neglected by a big-city war economy—its industries often neglected in the rush to mass production and its best workers drafted into the Army or drawn to distant factories—the small communities are beginning to show new signs of vigorous community initiative.

The Federal Department of Commerce is encouraging the small towns to look within themselves to find untapped methods and means of meeting the hard problems of the war.

Notable Response

Communities in every part of the country are responding, and with notable results. To aid these towns—many of which had literally become "distressed areas" in the nation's economy—the Department several months ago prepared a Small Town Manual for Community Action which outlined how, by studying its own deficiencies and appraising its assets, each town could find ways of co-operatively improving its position. It suggests ways by which communities could increase their war effort, weather the emergency, and build a better business future.

First substantial returns from this new kind of Federal assistance—aid through ideas more than aid through money—show that there are towns, visioning heretofore untapped possibilities, which are literally lifting themselves up by their bootstraps.

So that other towns may see what is being done and what can be done by co-operative community action, here are a few case studies of how particular communities, responding to suggestions in the Small Town Manual but acting entirely on their own, turned adversity into benefit.

Take, for example, Port Jervis, N. Y., a town rich in natural beauties and strategically located for brisk trade at the juncture of two rivers and serving as a terminal for a large railroad. Yet this community of 10,000 inhabitants was steadily losing population, and the war was passing it by in the spring of 1942.

Then its leading citizens saw the need for Port Jervis' self-examination to get answers as to its assets and its liabilities. And how its liabilities could be turned into assets. They appointed 13 citizen committees, totaling 84 members, to carry out a far-reaching survey. This inventory uncovered a wide variety of lacks and possibilities and among them were:

The need to promote Port Jervis' many interesting historical sites, and to develop and beautify its natural recreational facilities such as river fronts, roadsides, and parks.

The declining population revealed a real lack of work opportunities for the town's youth, a high percentage of whom have been leaving on graduating from high school.

Services to farmers should be expanded, it was found. And the Farmers' Committee recommended a bulk milk station, farmers' market, and installation of small cold-storage lockers. This group also asked for aggressive action in promoting the agricultural interests of the area.

In the retail trade field, the greatest need was for a good modern, general department store.

Industrially, the survey showed—Erie Railroad car shops, factories producing glass, silk, gloves, rayon, silverware, slippers, shoes, ladies' garments, knit goods, braid, burial vaults, and the most recent industry—a manufacturer of plastic plywood airplane parts. Need for additional industries that could help the war effort and yet function in the postwar effort was stressed.

Skilled labor was on the lean side. But the Port Jarvis Defense School, working on a 24-hour basis, is training 60 men each term for war work.

Good Transportation

Transportation facilities by rail or truck are excellent. Freight service is superior. A near-by air field is destined to become a shuttle port to larger fields. But improvement on two highways leading into the town was advised. And a long-range plan to encourage the Erie Railroad to electrify its line in the postwar period from Port Jervis to New York City was urged.

The housing committee reported totally inadequate modern facilities. A permanent committee was sought to study the problem and work out a long-term plan for future improvement of housing.

Once the survey was completed, Port Jervis immediately went to work. The survey committee authorized the establishment of a Citizens' Community Development Board. But pending its complete organization, the original development committee is now working on problems disclosed in the inventory.

The first job tackled was assisting local industries. Special efforts have been made—successfully, too—to establish contacts for war contracts.

Several new industries have already located in Port Jervis. More are in prospect.

Among future strong possibilities is the erection of a dehydration plant and canning factory. An empty brewery would house this new industry. And as producers of milk products, the owners of the plant would be able to use all excess milk in the Port Jervis market. Acting on the Agricultural Committee's findings, showing lack of farmer selling outlets, negotiations are now being made with a canning industry. When relocated in Port Jervis, this will largely fill the need of all surrounding farmers.

To increase youth's importance in the community, a Junior Chamber of Commerce has been established. These young "jaycees" will carry out many of the Small Town Manual projects on "How you can win the war at home." They will also contribute substantially to improving the civic life of Port Jervis.

According to Allen M. Tucker, Secretary of the Development Committee:

"The most valuable by-product of the Small Town Manual survey was making new friends for Port Jervis." Postwar community planning is already under way.

"Co-operation," continues Mr Tucker, "has been the watchword from the city fathers down.

"Leaders of new industries have caught the sincere, friendly spirit of those promoting the future of Port Jervis and, upon locating here, express their desire to contribute whole-heartedly in the war effort and to help make our town a better place in which to live."

Take a typical small Kansas town, Olathe, the county seat of Johnson County. Its 3,900 inhabitants faced serious problems when war was declared. No industries. And it was already losing population to defense plants in Kansas City and elsewhere. As the war progressed, conditions grew worse, but its leading citizens immediately took steps to change their status, to improve their own business, their town. They saw that they could do it themselves without raising sums of money.

The Committee appointed to put the Small Town Manual suggestions to work first made a survey on a recognized problem. Housing. Empty buildings, both business and residential, were becoming a worrisome "eyesore" to the townspeople. What could be done about it?

Thorough Survey

A thorough survey was made. The findings of just what was available for rent or sale was sent to the Chamber of Commerce and to local newspaper office.

Shortly afterward, two war plants located in surrounding towns. Workers had to be housed. Facilities in the plant towns were inadequate. So there came an unexpected demand for rooms, houses, and apartments in Olathe. The survey gave the answer quickly.

The committee has already had some success in inducing people to remodel their homes into apartments.

As a trading center for surrounding farmers, Olathe townspeople anticipated a serious shortage of farm labor. The Agricultural Director in the local school headed a committee to work out some plan of help. He prepared a questionnaire before the farm rush to find out just who would come to the aid of the farmers. Boy Scouts distributed them. Results were again catalogued and turned over to the Chamber of Commerce and the newspaper. And these results were most satisfactory. Townspeople in all walks of life volunteered to give their time and to work for surrounding farmers.

The survey further disclosed a definite transportation problem. With automobiles the chief mode of travel between Olathe and such distant points as Kansas City, the possibility of serious tire shortage seems imminent. Plans were laid for a system of car pooling and pick-up in this area. The system is now in operation for humans and for scrap iron. Scrap metal in rural Johnson County is collected at "depots" and then hauled to town. Humans fare better. Citizens are friendly in Olathe and share their cars wherever they go, arranging beforehand to carry extra passengers.

Advisory Service

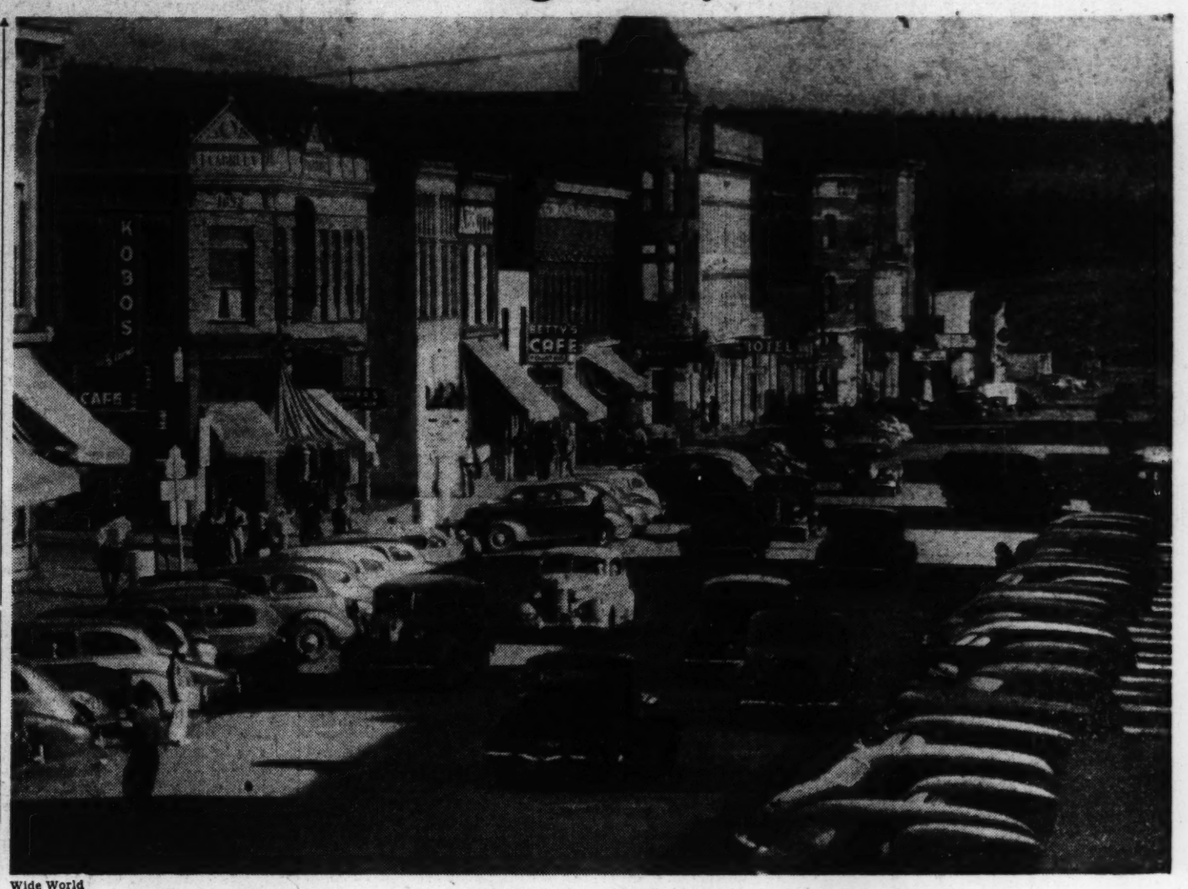
Tentative plans have also been made to provide an advisory service for the families of men called to the armed forces. This unique service was given during World War I by a local banker and was so well received that the present planning committee feels it should be repeated during this war when the need arises.

In McKinney, Texas, factories facing difficulties because of lack of materials have received the aggressive attention of the town's new planning committee. Two mattress manufacturers have pooled their resources and applied to the War Production Board for a contract to make pallets and pillows for the Army. A local apparel manufacturer has volunteered to produce nurses' uniforms and other apparel for the services.

Contact work on these manufacturing plans is carried on by a committee of McKinney townsmen. They do the "spadework" with the War Production Board, and present the available services.

The labor situation is being solved through a local National Youth Association school which is now training young men from the country for war work. An inventory of employables and their skills has been completed. This will be given to manufacturers who might be interested in expanding and decentralizing their activities by building branch factories in McKinney.

These are just a few examples of the way the American small town has gone to work, through the encouragement and advice of the Department of Commerce, to turn adversity into benefit, to help win the war, and to prepare for the future.



Wide World

Just a Small Town Somewhere in America, but All It Has Is Pledged to Freedom

Thousands of communities like this one have shaken off the sleepy accumulation of years and snapped into action to speed the Nation's war effort. The heavy traffic shown above is something new and startling for Leadville, a mountain mining town that had long ago ceased to throb with the mining boom that brought it into existence. Then an Army ski cantonment landed nearby. Leadville boomed again, but in a different way. Each American town has its individual story of awakening, and some of those stories are told in the accompanying article.

A Wartime Odyssey to Oxford

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Trundling across the Buckinghamshire summer landscape on the back step of a Greenline bus is the best way to get to Oxford in wartime if you want something speedier than a horse or bicycle. The steps make a good seat and there is plenty of air, neither of which are certain on trains stuffed to the roof as they are with rifles, metal helmets, kit bags, gas-masks and khaki uniforms that feel, when the train lurches one against them, as though they were filled with iron. You find yourself listening to hear the thing tick.

The bus, on the other hand, is pastoral and conducive to contemplation. It courses along through lush fields and meadows at a fair rate of speed, stopping now and then at inn or tavern that spring up like single mushrooms by the gently-undulating road. At these pauses half-a-dozen persons squeeze off and others, hopping on, insert themselves into vacant cracks.

We rolled into Oxford at seven o'clock, with the sun still high for, of course, by its time, it was only five. It was a broiling day, and in front of The Mitre an array of uniforms stood about taking a view of the High. I nipped into the inn, left my bag, reserved a room, discovered supper was obtainable from 9 to 10:30 o'clock and went to the Playhouse where at 7:10 p. m. Oxford's Repertory Players were doing Lord Berner's play called "The Furies." The Playhouse is a pleasant modern building about the size of an opulent suburban cinema. It was well filled. The Players give a new play each week, playing each night and twice on Saturdays. The production was well staged, and well cast.

Song Out of Tune

At breakfast next morning the Mitre was full of Austrians which in the essential Englishness of Oxford had the effect on one of hearing a favorite song sung out of tune. Terribly out of tune in fact, for the whole main motif had been knocked to pieces—there were no undergraduates, no visiting relatives, no bright blazers nor white flannels. The waitress prefaced the meal by announcing that there was "no jam, honey, nor marmalade."

Outside in the sunshine of a cloudless summer morning I made a quick survey of "town" as apart from "gown." I walked about the shops and through the covered market. Queues, evacuees, refugee aliens, and uniforms were everywhere. Next to the flower stall, piled with pink and blue hydrangeas in the market, I saw an airman thoughtfully selecting a head of lettuce. There were army trucks in High Street.

It is in the quiet, contemplative, little back lanes, more than anywhere else these days, that Oxford still is inimitably Oxford. The benison of its architecture floods over one again and again with each new turn and fresh angle. Twistings and criss crossings of these enchanting little byways are known only to the initiated.

Oxford is still itself in the famous bookshops in the Broad and other places where you still can lose yourself happily for hours and find, almost with a shock, when you step out again, that there actually is another world outside. Books and buildings! What a good and pleasant world they build when they are such as these.

Student Evacuees

Walking up Cornmarket, I noticed a flock of bright butterflies settling upon the classical face of the Ashmolean Museum. They were students of the Slade School evacuated from London and hospitably taken in by the Ruskin School at the Ashmolean.

At the moment an exhibition of their "Diploma Work" was on view there. I felt a thrill of curiosity of what these new and young artists are painting in this really unprecedented era of ours. Surely something interesting must be stirring. But the paintings were a disappointment. I discovered that actually the exhibit had just been closed, but Mr. Rutherston of Ruskin kindly dispatched a student with me to the room where they had been stored and there, sitting on our heels we looked over them, one after another. And one after another, rather sadly, I leaned them back against the wall. They were nearly all too close to what I once heard described as the "dark brown gravy period."

Little by little the thought that they provoked in me came to the surface, as far as these pictures and apparently the thoughts that had produced them were concerned, the French Impressionists, to say nothing of the cubists and surrealists, might never have laid brush to canvas.

The year 1942, I thought as I got out of the chill of the Ashmolean into the hot sun, is a year to study the strategem of Mars rather than the cultivation of the Muses.

At Exeter College I met Mr. Neville Coghill, sub-rector, who was doing a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the grove of Magdalen College. Catching up some cushions he led the way down to the garden.

Sitting under trees we talked of education and our times and above all the theater. Mr. Coghill has had the delightful idea of using Oxford as a background for Shakespeare. "A Comedy of Errors," for instance, he produced in Merton College against a "little seventeenth century Cotswold-style building with people popping out of windows and doors."

To Mr. Coghill, the theater is not a play about something, it is the thing itself and I saw at once why he gets such co-operation for his enthusiasm is infectious. "They all feel they are contributing to the play," he said, "because it is something greater than they are—not just a peg for them to hang their personalities upon. The result is that people are saying what a lovely play it is, rather than what a fine production."

We walked to Magdalen Grove. Inside its beautiful crenellated wall the huge trees spread their dress shadows and hares loped through the grass. Cutting across a faraway corner was Magdalen's "new" building, built in the Eighteenth century.

"That is Duke Theseus' Palace," said Mr. Coghill, indicating it. "The play opens with music as he leads his bride Hippolyta out, with attendants, walking about and coming, as the music closes, up to the semicircle that is the stage."

I was impatient for the evening to see it. When it came, it surpassed even what I expected. Apart from the little boys of the Magdalen College Choir who, as the fairies, sang more perfectly and sweetly than in any other performance of "Dream" I have seen, it was "less professional," in the sense of being spectacular or dramatic. It is more real.

Mr. Coghill's use of the whole depth of the grove was inspired. Into it the lovers wandered instead of going off sharp left or right and through it Theseus and Hippolyta came riding on black horses while hares leapt aside from the hooves. In the distant blue shadows of it the fairies threaded a line of tiny bobbing glow lanterns and through it Omeron silhouetted stillness in contrast with Buck's bouncing fervor.

All this action in depth was timed to adorn but never to distract from the principal scene. It felt like the Dream itself—not the play about the Dream, no matter how well done. Nor does that mean it was better—it was not. It was something else. It was another and an equal delight.

So it was in Magdalen Grove that I found what I'd been seeking throughout this Oxford Odyssey—a present-day flowering of art and beauty of which Oxford itself is one of the most harmonious symbols.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Musical Middlebrows

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

When does a Prom audience sit down as it stands up and stand up as it sits down? The answer, of course, is during the interval, for then, quite naturally, the sitting and the standing largely reverse their roles. The floor of the Royal Albert Hall is spacious but the seating capacity of the amphitheater stalls, tiers of boxes, and gallery is such that the sitters easily outnumber the tough musical commando which stands at attention for at least two and a quarter hours.

Really to experience a Prom one must be a Promenader. There, one is in closer contact with fellow listeners, enjoyment and criticism are more frankly expressed, and those diverse levels of appreciation which together make up an audience are easier to observe then in less informal surroundings. During the interval Promenaders park themselves on the floor—if and where there is room—and often, in the most liberal sense, sit in judgment on what they have heard.

Not only those who compose and perform but, on occasion, even those who criticize are called to judgment. Recently one overheard a youthful listener forecasting with disrespectful but, as it turned out, surprising accuracy, the line that certain of one's colleagues would take about a new work. The return of the orchestra interrupted a vivid description of "The Battle of Britten." As the oboe blew an A to the strings it seemed to sound a note of warning to all concerned: "If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it; a chield's amang ye takin' notes. . . ."

* * *

No one, however, would accuse a Prom audience of being highbrow. Musically all brows are represented, high, middle and low. In music, as in the other arts, most of the trouble is brewed by the middlebrows, into whom, in an essay, Virginia Woolf has stuck the point of her pen in a direct frontal attack. Living, figuratively, neither in Bloomsbury nor Chelsea, they are relegated to genteel South Kensington, the district of "betwixt and between."

The middlebrow, she asserts, is the person "of middlebred intelligence who ambles and saunters now on this side of the hedge, now on that." He curries favor with both sides equally and tells them "that while he is not quite one of them, he is almost their friend." At home he exhibits bound volumes of the classics behind plate glass and never buys anything new, "never a picture by a living painter, or a chair by a living carpenter, or books by living writers, for to buy living art requires living taste."

As for living composers, it may be added, unless their talent has been carefully dehydrated by academic experts in colleges and schools, Mr. Middlebrow regards them as a menace to music. His crowning crime, however, as Virginia Woolf protests, is the mendacious allegation that Highbrow and Lowbrow are enemies. Was there ever more libelous nonsense? They understand each other far better than Mr. Middlebrow does either of them, for one is the complement of the other.

* * *

But to return to "The Battle of Britten." No young English contemporary composer has endured more than Benjamin Britten from middlebrow criticism. A remarkable talent, it seems, is a dangerous possession, virtuosity leads to vice—in the aesthetic sense—technical assurance is a form of conceit, fertility of ideas is lack of self-criticism, fluency is flippancy, wit is insincerity, parody unpardonable, and youth the worst blunder of all. Apparently there are no limits to which "betwixt and between" criticism will not go to defend itself from art that dares to be alive. With one flabby hand it bestows patronizing pats on the composer's head; with the other it wags at him a monitory finger. Is there a more pathetic and comic sight than Mr. Middlebrow attempting to teach a talent he does not understand, its business?

Britten's "Sinfonia da Requiem"—about which there had been much curiosity—received a big welcome at the Proms from highbrows and lowbrows alike. It has already been heard several times in the United States under Barbirolli and Koussevitzky. The work marks a definite stage in the composer's development, as the Mr. Middlebrows say, and Britten's admirers hope that another performance here will soon permit, among other things, further examination of some remarkable harmonic and orchestral color. After all virtuosity is a virtue when it arrays deeper qualities.

Of late we have had a remarkable crop of concertos. Gone are the days, not so very remote, when fiddlers pondered whether to play the Beethoven, Brahms, or Mendelssohn, or perhaps the Max Bruch G minor, the Wieniawski, or the rather despised Tchaikovsky. Elgar in 1910 and, still more, Delius in 1916 changed the focus and relation of solo instrument and orchestra—the old antithesis of the individual and the crowd. The concerto is no longer a shop window devoted to a display of technique; and the virtuoso's hand now has to go, not where it expects to, but where the composer directs it. This makes things much easier for composers who are not fiddlers.

The latest example heard at the Proms is by E. J. Moeran. It was composed, we were told, at Kerry, "that wild Atlantic seaboard," but it is neither Atlantic nor wild. Decorum reigns even in the section dealing with Pook Fair. It is a very pleasant, cultured, "betwixt and between" work of a type that will draw the praise rather than the censure of the Middlebrows. The chamber-music style of Arthur Catterall, the soloist, did not help a work singularly lacking in individuality.

Norman Demuth's "Valses graves et gaies" suffered from a performance, conducted by the composer, which by its plugging rhythm and absence of light and shade certainly did not flatter his score. But there was little evidence of a rival to Ravel and Lord Berners in a genre that positively invites musical irony and wit. Too often one had the impression of a musical intellectual making an exercise of the waltz—doing musical sums in three-four time.

Aaron Copland's Ballet Suite, "Billy the Kid," takes us to regions remote from the genteel aesthetic circles frequented by Middlebrows, regions where Highbrows and Lowbrows can equally enjoy themselves. Here the sophisticated and the simple breathe with Poulencian relish the same fresh musical air. Should he have had the bad taste to turn up here—Virginia Woolf assures us that when poor Middlebrow mounts on horseback and the animal breaks into a canter, there is a no sadder sight—one is sure that the sheriff and his posse would have run the wretch straight out of town.

Columbia Records

Artur Rodzinski

Conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, which opens its twenty-fifth season on Oct. 8 and 10. At the concerts of Oct. 15 and 17 Dr. Rodzinski will present Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony. Nikolai Sokoloff, the orchestra's first conductor, will return to direct one pair of concerts.

British War Cartoons

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition showing the lighter side of the war—together with caustically satirical reminders of the general feeling toward the Axis warmakers—may be seen at the American-British Art Center, where Mrs. Ala Story has hung a collection of original British cartoons and caricatures from different parts of the Empire. The collection was exhibited at the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa last season, under British governmental auspices. Here it will be on display through Sept. 25.

These cartoons and caricatures, all published in British magazines and newspapers during the first two years of the war, form a record of war humor from 1939 through last year. Many of them come from publications such as Punch and Sketch, whose productions may be thought essentially traditional in spirit, while others, from various sources, combine with graphic vividness qualities attesting a fresh and lively interest in satire and humorous drawing.

"Here in this exhibition," says the catalogue foreword, "we have British reaction to the unlimited pretensions of the latest victims of the delusion that materialism can dominate mankind. It is clear that the weapons of our warfare are not only planes and ships and guns but ultimately the indomitable spirit of the people which refuses to accept new Caesars at their own valuation and confidently foresees and works for their final destruction."

This spirit, as the British artist manifests it, is not all involved with grim determination. His reactions to Nazi pretensions are scathing, to be sure, but he has also a capacity to see the humor in life, even when the going is hardest—as many of these drawings show.

The magazine artistis contribute some of the most amusing caricatures to the show. One of these is Nicolas Bentley, whose cartoon from "Lilliput" shows a gas repair man and a housemaid facing each other at a door, both wearing grotesque gas masks, and the former saying: "I've come to see about the gas." Another is Edward S. Hynes, whose drawing from Punch has two Londoners bedding themselves down for the night on the car tracks in the Underground. Making fun of a predicament which many a city dweller experienced during the London blitzkrieg, the artist has one of his characters say: "I reckon I'd sleep much better if I knew what time the first train comes through."

The comics of the English artists are much in this vein. One of the best-known humorists, whose World War cartoons were famous, Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather is represented by several new cartoons, and the veteran Punch artist, Sir Bernard Partridge, is well illustrated by several more, as are also Ernest H. Shepard and W. Heath Robinson.

A large number of the 185 original drawings exhibited are from Great Britain and Canada, while others are the work of artists of Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand. The characteristc type for most of these artists is the newspaper cartoon, an art form in which many of the satires of the Axis dictators are conveyed.

"The cartoonists of the Commonwealth—in the free-for-all against Hitlerism—are off the leash," writes Alan Reeve, of Australia, who assembled the exhibition and wrote the introduction to the catalogue. "Their job is to arm the people with bombs of invective and bullets of satire." The artists lash out vigorously and with solid blows, sparing nothing that pertains to the objects of their scorn. At the same time, quite naturally, some of these artists do a finer job than others—artists such as Robert La Palme of L'Action Catholique of Quebec, G. E. G. Minhinnick of the New Zealand Herald and J. C. Hill of the Auckland Star.

There are nine cartoonists representing New Zealand, 16 from Australia, four from South Africa, and five from India, as well as 15 Canadian artists and 13 from Great Britain. The exhibition has been arranged through the courtesy of the British Information Services, and will be shown in other cities of the country through arrangement with the American British Art Center here.

A New Moncada Symphony

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

Carlos Chavez is still pursuing his policy of helping his fellow Mexican composers, this time presenting a Moncada symphony.

Hernandez Moncada studied at the National Conservatory, and when Mr. Chavez was Director there he was made director of chorus and later professor of piano. In 1940 he collaborated with Mr. Chavez in the preparation and direction of the concerts of Mexican music sponsored by the New York Museum of Modern Art.

His music, deriving much from European models, lacks somewhat the feeling of Mexico; but it is beautiful in its own way, as is clear in his "Processional," written for and produced by the Mexican Ballet last year. Only in the Finale of this work does one recognize a Mexican "huapango" or a "son" and necessarily the conflict of idioms tends against unity and coherence. Interesting was the interpretation by Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor, who directed without notes.

* * *

An evening of folk song, sponsored recently by a group of German refugees and an equal number of Mexican singers, brought to light much new and interesting material, both German and Mexican Indian. The Germans, making up a chorus directed by Marcel Rubin, himself a refugee from German concentration camps, sang a German revolutionary song of the Peasants War in the sixteenth century; two songs of the Weavers' Revolution of 1844, and, most interesting, three concentration camp songs, one of which, "Das Dachaulied," was written by Rubin in the camp at Dachau.

The singers, augmented by a chorus from the Workers University, contributed seldom heard Indian airs, singing them in the original dialects to accompaniment of teponaxtlis (drums) and chirimias (flutes). Harmonized accompaniments were played by guitar.

* * *

There were rancheras (peasants' songs), romanzas, corridas (ballads with many strophes), drinking songs, lullabies, and a religious song of the early Christian era in Mexico. Srta. Maria Bonilla, of the Music School of the University, sang a charming lullaby from Sonora; Isabel Villaseñor presented three folk songs, unaccompanied, as she heard them from the lips of her old grandmother in Jalisco; a "Coyote" song from the Yaquis was sung by the radio singer, Graciela Amador. Concha Michel, known as a leader in the Revolution of 1910, contributed some interesting material; and there was a Mayan tune, dating from no one knows how long ago.

Explanation of the songs was given by Professor Hurtado of the Board of Education, whose researches cover the corridas, or mining songs of Guanajuato, and whose technical accomplishments include mastery of the teponaxtlis and chirimias.

Shostakovitch and 'Boris'

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In Manhattan, as in Russia, the argument over "Boris Godounoff" bids fair to become a triangular one. For if the New Opera Company carries out its announced intention to present the new Shostakovitch version of Moussorgsky's music drama in the forthcoming season—and there is no reason to expect that it will fail to do so—Rimsky-Korsakoff will not be alone in facing the criticisms of those who demand their Moussorgsky simon pure. America has never had a stage performance of the "original" Moussorgsky "Boris," though in December, 1929, Leopold Stokowski conducted three concert performances in Philadelphia that dispensed entirely with the Rimsky-Korsakoff alterations.

Now, after nearly 30 years of the Rimsky revision at the Metropolitan Opera House and elsewhere in this country, Shostakovitch's helping hand is to be experienced, together with much more of the "original" than Rimsky retained, and the Moussorgsky zealot is placed in a fresh quandary. He may like the Shostakovitch changes better than Rimsky's. But, in view of past contentions—based, for the most part, on library perusal rather than on any actual hearing of the music—how can he admit that there was any more reason for the retouching in the one case than there was in the other?

* * *

There have been Moussorgsky specialists who have succeeded in eliminating Rimsky-Korsakoff entirely from their calculations and still have been at odds with one another—one might say with themselves—over which of two "originals" by Moussorgsky was preferable as best representing the composer. There was the "original" of 1870-71, which was brought to production in curtailed form in 1874 and held the boards in Russia for about eight years. Then there was the long-buried earlier "original" of 1868-69, which was never performed until the Soviets brought it out a few years ago.

If, as has been so often contended, the Moussorgsky version of the 'seventies was much more grim, stern and spare than the Rimsky editions (there were two of these, also), so the one of the late 'sixties was grimmer, sterner, sparer than that of the next decade. Among Rimsky's hundreds of changes in harmonies, rhythms, tonalities, orchestral colors and even bits of melody was nothing so fundamental as Moussorgsky's own addition of the two Polish scenes and the substitution of the scene of the Forest of Kromy for the so-called St. Basil scene. America has heard the latter only in the Stokowski concerts. These also included the Forest of Kromy scene—though Moussorgsky, in replacing one with the other, took over some of the music for his new purposes, with the result that at these concerts that music was heard twice!

* * *

The writer of these lines was present at one of the Philadelphia concerts and came away convinced that Rimsky's scoring was immeasurably more effective in public performance than Moussorgsky's. But there remained the question of the changes Rimsky had made in Moussorgsky's harmonies—something more apparent to a scholar examining the two scores in an armchair than to an opera enthusiast listening to orchestra and voices in an auditorium. We are told that Shostakovitch has not smoothed down or otherwise altered Moussorgsky's characteristically bold chords; that he has not tinkered with rhythms as Rimsky did; and that he has left the Moussorgsky melodies as he found them. The Tsar's Monologue in the apartment scene is left as it was written, without the raise of a fourth in part of it that Rimsky resorted to for the sake of brilliance. (Yet, curiously enough, Shostakovitch follows Rimsky in transposing Varlaam's song of the "Siege of Kazan" downward, probably as an advantage to the bass voice.)

In most respects, Shostakovitch is said to preserve the crude strength and the originality which Rimsky (as the champions of the "original" see it) sacrificed for the sake of academic rules and for the exploitation of his own pet devices of orchestral color. But apparently our contemporary young Russian has not hesitated to employ his own tricks of instrumentation. The full effect of these in the theater can only be conjectured in advance of an actual performance. Presumably they are bolder, as they certainly are more "modern" than Rimsky's. Perhaps for this generation they will be closer to the rugged spirit of Moussorgsky's harmonization. Or they, too, may have about them a slickness that bespeaks the virtuoso of scoring—which Moussorgsky certainly was not. Those within reach of New York who can wait that long will have opportunity to decide for themselves, it would appear, sometime in December.

The Cleverness of Miss Lillie

By Harold Hobson

London

The other evening my wife and I took a busman's holiday; we went to see Charles B. Cochran's revue, "Big Top," at His Majesty's. It was a hot night; it was a full house, it was a good show; and the star was Beatrice Lillie.

Now, it is not my intention to attempt to draw a portrait of this distinguished debunker of the romantic and the sentimental. Shakespeare, in a moment of astonishing prevision, declared that to paint the Lillie would be "wasteful and ridiculous excess." What the author of "Hamlet" would have avoided, it were sheer folly in me to embark on. I shall therefore content myself with inquiring why this justly celebrated actress, the cherished of all critics, has not in London had that resounding, continuous, popular success which is her due. Miss Lillie, like Maurice Evans, has, I believe, received in America far more judicious and general appreciation than she has obtained from the theatergoers of Britain.

The trouble with Miss Lillie, so far as English audiences are concerned, is that her cleverness consists in being clever; whereas what we really like, what really knocks us cold, is the sort of cleverness that excels in being stupid. It is no accident that our favorite romantic hero is the Scarlet Pimpernel, who clothed himself with idiocy as with a garment; or that the one thing every British child is taught about Alfred the Great is that he burnt the cakes. We don't actually mind, of course, that Alfred drove out the Danes; but what really endears him to us is that he got his ears boxed by a farmer's wife for being a noodle.

There is, of course, a reason for this. It comes of long racial adaptation of the requirements of a strenuous universe. Great Britain, a country scarcely larger than Utah or Minnesota, a cloudy, misty, and sub-arctic island which looks like a bit left over when Europe was made, rules a larger area of the world's surface than any other power has done since the world began.

One reason that the Germans will never achieve anything like this is that they are too fond of making people believe them unconquerable and brilliant. Sooner or later they insure that their opponents gather all their wits about them. They do not see the obvious fact that to be underrated is the sovereign recipe of victory. Throw your enemy off his guard, and he is already three parts beaten. It is the appreciation of this fundamental fact that makes English audiences prefer cleverness to be overlaid with a good thick mask of stupidity.

Miss Lillie wears no such mask. She triumphs not through the exploitation of stupidity, but by exposing the stupidity of others—the stupidity, for example, of people who sing songs about Paris and the Latin Quarter, or of sentimental singers, or of any of a hundred kinds of people. She is constantly putting everybody in his place: and it is always a low one. She does it amusingly, and we are amused; she does it brilliantly, and we are dazzled; she does it almost irresistibly, but we resist.

There it is. I am sorry about it. Because it means we are unjust to Miss Lillie, who has most loyally stuck by us in times of great national difficulty. But perhaps when the war is over we shall change, and Miss Lillie will have all the successes in London that she deserves.

Bruckner Question

Anton Bruckner, Rustic Genius, by Werner Wolff. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.75.

All that demands to be said about Bruckner, composer of nine symphonies and certain other works in large form, is that some persons take pleasure in his music and others do not. That must be understood and accepted as the permanent state of affairs. Starting from there, we may write all the books and deliver all the lectures we like, and people will gladly read or listen; but, do our best, they will hardly be moved to change their notions. Here, Bruckner's orchestral sound is enjoyed, while there, again, it is only tolerated. But nobody who feels an interest in music generally wants to abide in ignorance of Bruckner, or wants to miss an opportunity to express favorable or unfavorable opinion about him, as the case may be.

Werner Wolff, head of the music department of Tennessee Wesleyan College, undertakes championship of Bruckner on the ground of his being what he calls a "Rustic Genius;" and that may go far in giving his subject appeal as a man and as an artistic figure, but it will probably bring few converts around to the composer. For the sonorities of Bruckner, whether the expression of rustic or other character, bear a relation to those of Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Wagner, Strauss, and other symphonists; and in the view of some hearers they hold their own in comparison, while in that of others they simply do not.

One objection offered to Bruckner, whatever it may amount to, is that instead of being the composer of nine symphonies, as his catalogue purports, he really is the composer of but one symphony, which is cut up into nine grand divisions. He writes a single piece of music, in regularly recurring moods of allegro, andante, scherzo, and allegro again, though the succession may not always be exactly the same.

To this it may be replied that Beethoven does somewhat likewise. Whatever he writes is Beethoven, be it early period, middle, or last. As for that, he sometimes runs forms together; at moments, his opera "Fidelio" may almost be described as a grand sonata for the piano, dramatically arranged for orchestra and voices. Page upon page of Wagner, we might say, could go in one part of the music-drama scores as well as in the prescribed one. Brahms writes only one song in numerous variations, and so on.

For the student, speaking of Mr. Wolff's book, Bruckner's symphonies are thoroughly and admirably analyzed, movement by movement; the man's career is entertainingly pictured and his character portrayed with judicious attention to both the amusing and the noble side.

W. P. T.

Post's 'Spanish Painting'

With the publication of Vol. VIII (two parts) of "A History of Spanish Painting" (Harvard University Press, $15 the set), Prof. Chandler Rathfon Post terminates his long presentation of Spanish painting during the Middle Ages. Professor Post undertook a strenuous and challenging task of investigating, ferreting out new materials, re-attributing pictures and explaining with thoroughness and conviction the conclusions he reached. Vol. VIII treats the Aragonese School in the late Middle Ages. The leading masters, their followers, their imitators and their influences are described and expounded.

There are hundreds of plates, and an appendix with material to supplement and clarify the foregoing volumes. The appendix alone covers nearly 200 pages and there is additional bibliography as well. Professor Post is a shining example of thoroughness and indefatigability in his pursuit of material that relates to this vast subject.

The text is qualified by his distinguished literary style, his precise diction, and his emphatic pronouncements of personal convictions which do not tally with the opinions of other specialists on the painting of Spain and of the Middle Ages.

The first part treats of the general character of the Aragonese School in the second half of the fifteenth century, and a number of the followers of Bermejo. In the second part there is a discussion of other Aragonese artists influenced by Huguet. And finally he treats the Aragonese paintings of uncertain attribution.

D. A.

Halt on Air Plant Enlistees

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (AP)—000 production man hours monthly.

Men who can make greater contribution to the war effort by remaining in vital aircraft industries will not be permitted voluntary army enlistments without clearance from their local Selective Service Boards, War Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson has notified the Aircraft War Production Council.

This includes registrants with 2A, 2B and 3B classifications.

Mr. Patterson's statement was contained in a telegram to the Council, which represents eight of the country's largest aircraft plants. It followed a Council statement that workers left the plants to enlist last week at a rate which, if continued, would cost the companies nearly 1,500,-

"Deferment from induction through the Selective Service System rests with Selective Service Local Boards which have been advised to defer certain categories of technically trained men in the aircraft industry," Mr. Patterson's telegram stated.

Declaring the War Department is "gravely concerned" at the number of highly trained men leaving the aircraft industry to enlist, the Undersecretary advised that "in many instances such men could contribute more to the war effort and express their patriotism just as much by remaining at their present jobs."

Council members are Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee aircraft companies.

Half-and-Half School and Work Plan For 40,000 Los Angeles Students

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Board of Education has thrown its weight into the war effort here with a plan for 40,000 high school students to plug critical gaps in farm and industry labor.

Schools Superintendent Vierling Kersey said all 108,000 students in Los Angeles' 36 high schools would register under the plan and be classified and those above 16 years and physically fit, beginning Sept. 14 will attend school a half-day and work the other half.

Supervision problems were being studied for the care and transportation of more than 2,600 San Francisco senior high school students and teachers who volunteered for harvest work. The board of education has ordered San Francisco schools closed all next week.

A crew of 42 Folsom Prison convicts, in charge of a guard, went to work in the sugar beet fields of Yolo County in northern California at the prevailing wage for free harvest hands.

San Quentin Prison authorities said 300 convict volunteers were immediately available, to be sent to approved harvest camps on application of farmers.

The Los Angeles plan and other programs are intended to ease critical farm labor shortages. Due to Japanese internment, emigration of workers into the armed services and higher-paying defense industries, California's normal $700,000,000 farm crop is seriously threatened unless civilian help or promised Mexican labor can fill the holes.

Mr. Kersey said students will provide their own transportation and will receive the prevailing wage scale.

Pan American Airways Names 15 South Americans to Study in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Fifteen outstanding students from as many Latin-American countries have been named to receive travel fellowships for study in schools and colleges of the United States during the academic year of 1942-'43 under its plan for the promotion of closer educational and cultural relations between the Americas, Pan-American Airways System announced today. This is the largest number of fellowships awarded by Pan-American since the plan was inaugurated in 1937 in co-operation with the Institute of International Education in New York.

Winners of the fellowships are Armando d'Ans, of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Frederico Alberto Landulpho Velloso, of Salvador, Brazil; Ramon A. Laval, of Santiago, Chile; Gabriel Betancur Mejia, of Bogota, Colombia; Beatrice Castro Lee, of San Jose, Costa Rica; Roselia Esperanza Caballero y Caballero, of Havana, Cuba; Carlos Alberto Mosquera, of Quito, Ecuador; Berthony Vieux, of Port-de-Paix, Haiti; Eva Maria Calix, of La Ceiba, Honduras; Carlos Quintana Gomez Daza, of Mexico City, Mexico; Jorge Ampie, of Managua, Nicaragua; Ofelia Hooper Polo, of Panama City, Panama; Juan Francisco Benites Dubeau, of Lima, Peru, Jorge Ortiz Aguir of Montevideo, Uruguay, and Atilio Gonzalez Rincon, of Caracas, Venezuela.

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Babson Says All Must Now Work or Fight

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass. — We aproach the celebration of Labor Day. There will be a lot of well-deserved efficiency awards. But there is still too much dissension in labor's ranks to get optimistic. In at least one instance workers have already refused to participate in an efficiency award ceremony. Why? Because management happened to be cited.

Certainly, I hope that this year Labor Day may mean something more to all workers and to management than a day off or more overtime. These are strenuous days. Of necessity, there can be but little rest from our labors.

Too Many Strikes

On the whole, the average worker and union member wants to do his full share in winning the war. However, in spite of pledges given by labor leaders immediately after Pearl Harbor, it is discouraging to read of more wage disputes and to see strikes continue. For the last month of record these numbered 160. They are down substantially compared with the same period of a year ago; but the point is that there should not be even a single strike to record. Wages for all classes of workers are at peak levels and all should be content.

Unless the war effort is to be seriously curtailed, Washington must adopt a tougher attitude toward both the demands of labor and the activities of the farm bloc. One thing is certain, namely, some day the New Deal crowd will be thrown out. The voters will be tired and sick of rationing, price fixing, etc.,—even though they are now necessary. Then we will continue to have a War Labor Board but—unless labor leaders now behave—the board will crack down on labor as it is now persecuting employers. The law of action and reaction continues to rule.

Babson's Position

Let me say that in normal times I believe that labor leaders are both useful and necessary. In these critical wartimes, however, labor leaders should show a more cooperative spirit. They should remember the millions of our boys in the armed services who are working for $50 a month under great hardships and at the risk of being killed or wounded. This is no time for selfishness by any group.

Washington has favored labor since the beginning of the New Deal. Workers should realize, however, that there is a limit even to the Administration's patience. Already the President has ordered the department heads to stop bickering and devote their time and energy to fighting the enemy. The day may not be far distant when he will crack down on labor leaders. Labor controversies that plague the war effort are certainly against the public interest.

Congress at Fault

In and out of session, Congressmen are customarily fair game for criticism. On the whole, their lot is not an easy one and I sympathize with them. Their personal expenses in Washington are high. They have a certain position to maintain and probably feel the effects of rising living costs as much as, if not more than, any other group. Like everyone else, they want to hang on to their jobs.

Being friendly toward labor has, in the past, been one way of keeping these jobs. How long this will continue is a question. If pensions for Congressmen were available we might well see members develop a more independent spirit and act differently on many important matters.

I trust after the November elections that Congress will pass some real legislation dealing with wartime strikes and boycotts. The President should not stand for any group of workers or employers challenging the War Board's ruling that wage increases should cover only the 15 per cent rise in the cost-of-living from January, 1941, to the inauguration of price ceilings last May. Firm adherence to this policy would do much to narrow the vicious inflation circle. Congress should insist that this WLB's stabilization formula be accepted; also that the cost-of-living figures provide for substitutes and cut out waste.

Work or Fight

Considering the importance to the men in the army of the materials which workers are producing, it is necessary that individually, and in groups, they set a good example. It matters not whether the issues involved pertain to fellow workers or to management. Unless labor and management, in co-operation with mediation boards, can amicably settle their differences, the national economy and the whole future of labor relations may be seriously affected.

The National War Service Bill which the McNutt War Manpower Commission is drafting may ultimately kill labor's golden goose. It provides that workers who strike may be drafted into the armed services. Those now in non-essential industries may be forced into armament employment.

All of us able-bodied men and many women may find ourselves forced directly to contribute to our coming offensive drives. There may be no such thing as either an indispensable or a free worker. Wake up, workers, so that next year we may celebrate another Labor Day under better circumstances than we observe Sept. 7, 1942!

Fundamental Meat Shortage Seen Obtaining for Duration

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(First of two articles)

NEW YORK—Current discussion of the "meat shortage" can best be clarified if it is understood that there are in fact—or at least for purposes of description—two different meat shortages.

One is the current shortage which exists in certain parts of the country only, particularly in large Eastern cities, including New York and Boston. This is local. It is also temporary. It will be cleared up, if current Washington plans go through, in a few weeks. And it is a product of price maladjustments which can be readjusted, and presumably will be. It is not fundamental.

The other meat shortage has not yet appeared, but it is likely to appear very soon, particularly after the current dislocation of the meat business is cleared up. This "second" meat shortage, which is likely to become more evident in the latter part of this year, is fundamental and will probably last for the duration of the war. It is due to the fact that American meat production, enormous as it now is, is still not enough to take care of the combined requirements for the Army, Navy, lease-lend, and the American civilian's enhanced buying power. It will require rationing.

Prices Increase

The current meat "shortage," which is more properly to be called a dislocation of the nation's meat business, had its genesis this spring when prices for meat products were put under ceilings while livestock prices were left uncontrolled. The result has been to put the meat people between the arms of a price nutcracker. Since General Maximum Price Regulation No. 1 went into effect in May, livestock prices have risen two or three dollars a hundredweight and hogs have gone well over $15 a hundred pounds on the hoof to the highest prices in over twenty years.

As a result most of the packers, on most of their business, have been simply unable to make ends meet and are currently operating in the red.

This in turn has led a great many of them into a course of conduct which is openly known in the meat trade to include widespread evasions of price control and in some cases to downright disregard of the law. Meats have been improperly graded-up to obtain higher prices. New classifications of meat have been foisted on buyers, which do not come under price control; or a version of "full-line forcing" has been used to require that buyers of price-controlled meats must also take a certain amount of uncontrolled purchases, on which the packer can make a living.

But from the housewife's point of view the most serious result has been a sharp distortion in the normal movements of meat to market. General Max, it will be remembered, imposed no flat ceiling but instead froze individual price schedules as of their peaks in March. But naturally March prices were quite varied. And the meat people quite naturally began to send their meat where General Max had left them highest. These varied from city to city and from shop to shop. As a result those cities where meat prices had been highest in March still continue to obtain about all the meat they want, while those cities where for one reason or another March meat prices were low, have been skimped.

The same discrimination applied between stores. Those, for instance, which normally cater to a clientele accustomed to paying slightly higher prices, still find little difficulty in getting all the meat their customers want. Not so the poor man's butcher.

Little Packers Hit

The price squeeze occasioned by rising livestock prices hit the little packers a good deal harder than the big packers, or at least endangered them a good deal more. For some years the little fellows have by and large been doing better than the Big Four—Swift, Armour, Wilson and Cudahy—but now in a sense the shoe is on the other foot.

The big companies, though taking the same kind of price punishment, had a substantial offset to it in the form of large lease-lend orders. On these orders the government allowed them a fixed gross spread of two cents a pound or $2.00 a hundredweight. This has, it is said, been enough to carry the loss. So—at least the little packers charge—the big packers have been willing to go on taking losses on civilian meat business along with the little fellows in the prospect that as the little fellows fall by the financial wayside the big fellows can pick up their business. Thus the thing worked out as many wartime economic measures, and in fact many New Deal measures in the 1930's, worked out, namely, to the advantage of the big concern against the little.

Such has been the case in investment banking, over-the-counter security business, and in many parts of the defense program. In this case the situation worked against not only the small packer but also the non-slaughter houses which buy meat from the big packers and then give it its final processing.

Apparently some people in Washington figured last spring that the ceiling on finished meats would work backward to an effective ceiling on livestock, but it has not done so. Theoretically a packer, big or little, operating in the red, could cut his losses by just not buying livestock. However, he would then be unable to supply his regular outlets and in the end might lose them to his competitors. So the squeeze had very little effect in cutting packer demand for livestock. Another reason for this, presumably, is that farmers are now so much better fixed than a few years ago, that if they don't like the prices they can hold their livestock back from market.

Plans Outlined

Three major moves are now being made in Washington to meet the situation. First, the Food Requirements Committee of WPB has recommended that WPB work out a system of "packer allocations" of meat to outlets, so as to prevent the present market distortion. Second, it has recommended that OPA standardize and level out meat prices, so as to remove the temptation to packers to discriminate in favor of areas or customers enjoying the highest ceilings under General Max.

Third and perhaps most important, it looks as though at long last a ceiling is to be placed on livestock prices. Under Section 3 of the Price Control Act, OPA could not do this until prices had reached certain levels, and the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture was also necessary. Some of these levels have been reached, and also Secretary Wickard has changed his mind about livestock price ceilings. Growers have objected strenuously but it looks as though OPA will get its authority and impose its ceilings.

One concession the livestock people appear quite certain to get. If ceilings are to be put on their products by OPA, then floors are to be put under them by the Department of Agriculture. The argument for this is more impressive than the argument against ceilings, which is nothing much except a repetition of the standard arguments which have been used by everybody else who resisted ceilings and then found that somehow they could operate under them.

If livestock prices have a ceiling and no floor, then producers will rush to market whenever prices are up near the ceiling. Furthermore, a floor gives them a guaranty. This arrangement is an old one. In 1917, for instance, Congress voted a ceiling of $2.20 on wheat and a floor of $2, and the price moved within those limits for the duration of World War I.

By and large, these changes appear likely to take care of the current distortion in the meat market. And with a month or so a seasonal avalanche of hogs, of record size, will descend on the packing houses. In a few weeks there will be very little tangible evidence left of the current "meat shortage."

But appearances will be deceptive. Clearing up of the present situation will only make the real impending shortage more obvious.

(To be continued)

Dominion Assumes Rigid Control Of Beef Cattle Trade

OTTAWA (AP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has assumed rigid control of the beef cattle trade in Canada, naming the Government-owned Wartime Food Corporation as sole exporter of beef cattle in a new policy aimed at meeting the "acute" shortage which the board said now exists "across the whole country."

The food corporation "will, when necessary, buy cattle in the domestic market to support cattle prices in Canada."

The board disclosed in its announcement that Canadian packers have been required to give priority to military requirements for some time, "yet notwithstanding this action military requirements have not been met."

"Accordingly," said the statement, "the board has carefully reviewed the whole situation and made recommendations to the government, which decided upon a complete change of policy, making Wartime Food Corporation the sole exporter and at the same time assuring not less than ceiling prices to producers.

"This should remove any incentive to hold back cattle at one period and press sales at another.

"Thus, while the new policy may not restore beef supplies immediately, the removal of any abnormal incentive to hold cattle should result in resumption of the customary flow of marketings."

Bangor Road Would Borrow $4,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to borrow $4,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to meet the maturity of $4,000,000 of mortgage bonds on January 1. The loan would run to July 1, 1951.

The railroad proposes to collateralize a 4 per cent note with $4,000,000 of collateral trust bonds, and $8,000,000 of consolidated mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

The issues which will mature January 1 are $3,091,000 of first mortgage bonds, $703,000 of Pictaquis Division first mortgage bonds, and $206,000 of Van Buren Extension first mortgage bonds.

Inventory Regulation Is Ordered

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The War Production Board moved today to crack down on merchants' hoarding of civilian supplies in order to assure an equitable nation-wide distribution of necessities.

The WPB approved yesterday a program under which inventories in the hands of retailers and wholesalers will be controlled.

The plan, expected to become effective early in 1943, resulted from problems created by heavy buying on the part of some dealers, threatening to create shortages in some areas while an abundance of needed supplies was available elsewhere.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, said the plan would contribute to an equitable distribution of inventories and could be accomplished "without unnecessary hardships or difficulties" for the retail and wholesale trade.

But the plan means that those affected will not be able to stock up beyond normal inventories as a safeguard against anticipated shortages in some lines.

A special committee drafted the program after conferring with hundreds of merchants and manufacturers. The latter also may be limited in their inventories.

A WPB order will be forthcoming which will require reports from each dealer of his stock on hand and his sales by quarters of the year, accompanied by a statement of the normal inventory. This would be a stock bearing the same relation to sales as the average quarterly inventory of the years 1939-41 inclusive, had to sales.

Unless these reports showed that stock had been reduced to such an extent as to require no Government regulation, an order would enforce control.

"Although excess inventories are now in process of reduction," the committee report said, "there are indications that abnormal advance buying and attempted accumulation of inventories will again take place in many lines of merchandise during the months ahead."

Some manufacturers and merchants would be exempted. Those whose businesses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1942, grossed less than $100,000 or whose inventories were less than $25,000 cost value would not be affected. The order would not cover merchants primarily engaged in the food business, or eating and drinking establishments, second-hand stores, florists and antique shops, dry cleaners, shoe repair shops, steel and other metal warehouses, auto and parts dealers, farm implement and fuel dealers.

It was estimated that 200,000 firms would be affected.

$95,000,000 Bank Credits to Help War Production

NEW YORK (AP)—RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., subsidiary of Radio Corp. of America, announced it had arranged a $60,000,000, three-year credit with banks to finance war production.

The Bankers Trust Co., of New York, and 34 other banks in this city, Chicago, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Lancaster, Pa., and Camden and Harrison, N. J., participated in the loan, the announcement said.

Emerson Electric Co., announced a $30,000,000 bank credit had been arranged with a syndicate for war purposes.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. revealed it had arranged a credit of $5,000,000 with three Cleveland banks for additional working capital.

Judge Dismisses Livestock Suit

DENVER (AP)—Federal Judge J. Foster Symes has dismissed an indictment charging 3 defendants with conspiracy to violate federal anti-trust laws in fat lamb marketing.

Defendants were Armour & Company, Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., the Denver Union Stock Yards Co., the Denver Live Stock Exchange and 28 other commission firms and individuals.

George B. Haddock, attorney in the Government's anti-trust division at Denver, had argued that the defendants so dominated the marketing system in Denver that they were able to restrict normal competition in the fat lamb trade.

"There is a total failure in the indictment to allege any coercion or the results of any coercion on members of the Denver Livestock Exchange," Judge Symes said.

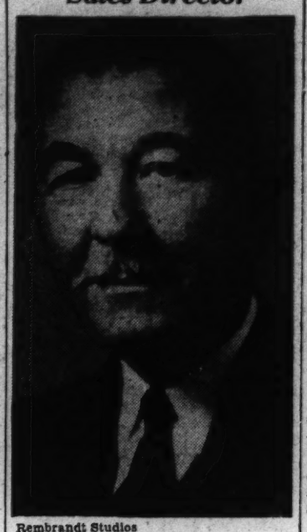
Bond Issues of 30 Cities $6,873,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Voters of 30 communities in 16 states authorized a total of $6,873,000 of new bond issues in August, the Daily Bond Buyer reported. This compared with authorizations of $3,312,000 in August, 1941, and was the largest for any August since 1938.

Two of the largest issues were $4,500,000 authorized by voters of St. Louis and $1,000,000 by Kanawha County, West Virginia.

Voters turned down projects involving $11,799,000 in August.

Sales Director



Rembrandt Studios

W. I. Galliher

Director of sales of the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., appointed in charge of the company's new Pittsburgh headquarters.

Senators May Again Weigh Ruml Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Revival of the Ruml "pay-as-you-go" plan for collection of individual income taxes was predicted today by some of its supporters on the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va.) said he understood that Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and originator of the program for current payment of taxes, would be available for consultation with committee members next week when they approach decisions on individual rate schedules in the new bill.

Senator Champ Clark (D-Mo.) added that he believed the committee might call Ruml for further explanation of his plan, to which Treasury officials have entered some objections and which they desire to modify if it is to be adopted.

As tentatively outlined, the Ruml plan would cancel all 1941 income taxes and apply payments made this year to 1943 taxes, which ordinarily would not be due until March 15, 1944.

Continuing this system thereafter, the taxpayer would compute his actual income at the end of the year and make adjustments, adding the necessary amount to satisfy his liability to the payments he already had made or receiving a rebate.

The Treasury has suggested that only the 1941 taxes on the normal and first bracket surtax earnings be excused, and that persons in the higher brackets of income be given two or three years in which to pay this back tax while making payments on the current year's income.

The Senate committee, after six hours of discussion yesterday, put off until Tuesday any decision on whether it would accept a Treasury proposal for spending tax or counter suggestions for the imposition of retail sales taxes.

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) said he was confident a vote could be taken Tuesday, however, and work completed on the new revenue bill by the end of the week. As the bill now stands, it would increase present taxes by $5,271,000,000 yearly, or $1,000,000,000 short of increases previously voted by the House.

'Gas,' Fuel Oil Supplies Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Total stores of gasoline and fuel oil supplies increased in the week ended Aug. 29, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline were up 388,000 barrels to 80,831,000, compared with 80,443,000 the previous week and 80,394,000 a year ago.

Distillates, or light fuel oils, advanced 1,664,000 barrels to 42,060,000 while residual (heavy) fuel oils increased 27,000 to 78,034,000.

Refining companies operated at 77.0 per cent or potential capacity while the daily average of crude runs to stills declined 26,000 barrels to 3,697,000 against 77.6 per cent and 1,723,000 the previous week. A year ago the total was 4,133,000.

Daily average United States crude oil production decreased 7,350 barrels to 3,964,350, compared with 4,004,700 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production was 11,300,000 barrels against 22,550,000 last week.

Excess Reserves Drop $90,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks declined $90,000,000 to a total of $2,260,000,000 in the week ended September 2.

The decline was due mostly to a $193,000,000 increase in money circulation.

For the second week, the 12 federal reserve banks cut their investments in Treasury bills, reducing such buying $15,000,000. Recently, the banks have been buying large quantities of the bills in order to prevent a drop in their market values. Apparently such support has not been necessary for the last two weeks.

The banks last week bought $14,000,000 of government bonds.

Taxes, Price and Wage Curbs Belatedly May Bar Inflation

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The tax problem today is so interwoven with that of prices that one can hardly discuss taxation without referring to the ever-growing advance of inflation. Taxes today cannot be viewed as merely the means of trying to pay for the war; the more immediate and effective use of taxes is as a barrier to or a brake on inflation. The academic discussion as to what kind of inflation is present or whether we have inflation at all is being shelved.

What the American people are waiting for is an effective program to stop prices from going higher. That the nation is already well along in the first stage of inflation is apparent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices stands this week at 98.9, a 16-year record high, and 32.2 per cent above that of August, 1939, when the war started. Farm prices at wholesale have jumped 20 per cent above a year ago. Retail food prices show a rise of 33 per cent since the Nazis started invading other European countries.

Dollar Value Shrinkage

The buying power of the dollar has shrunk steadily as every housewife knows. A recent analysis shows that the dollar purchasing power has declined 24 per cent since 1939. In other words in terms of three years ago it is worth only 76 cents. In terms of a year ago $10 is only worth $9 today. And while certain groups, notably corporation executives, labor unions and farmers have been enabled to exact more dollars to make up for their reduced purchasing power, there is a vast working population, not organized, whose income has not advanced proportionately to that of the pressure groups

These millions of workers have every right to demand a drastic anti-inflation plan that will put everyone on a basis of real equality of sacrifice. This equality of sacrifice, it must be admitted, is difficult to obtain. But there are certain large postulates which would assist in bringing the objective nearer and these were outlined belatedly by the President in April of this year when he sent a message to Congress specifying seven methods of combatting inflation.

All of the ways mentioned had been advocated long before that message. The beginnings of the inflation spiral began to be seen soon after the war began. Publicists, economists, educators, tried to make their voices heard two or more years ago that means were available to hold down prices and that steps should be taken to build barriers before the upward momentum became strong. But the Administration has been notoriously lagging behind public sentiment. Leadership, as indicated by various Gallup polls, is being forced by public insistence to make some move toward an all-out attack on inflation.

Lesson of Experience

Only now does it appear as if some of the lessons that could have been learned from Bernard Baruch's price machinery in the First World War will bear fruit. Mr. Morgenthau is out with a really drastic tax, though the form it takes is not to the liking of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Roosevelt is reliably reported to have a wage and price stabilization plan ready for announcement Monday which will mean a lid on farm prices and wages, as well as salaries.

Whether the farm bloc will accept parity prices or not, it is expected that the President will point to the necessity of including every factor which influences prices. It is difficult to see how farm prices can be singled out for exemption in any new price control plan. If the President gets tough and turns his back on the pressure groups, and Congress begins more whole-heartedly to think in terms of national rather than sectional interest, there will be high hopes that a barricade can be erected to hold prices approximately where they are now.

Better Late Than Never

Of course this does not relieve that portion of the working population whose income has not risen commensurate with the price rise, but there is unhappily no remedy when an administration through timidity or politics manages to bring relief tardily. Congress has been considering a tax bill for some seven months or more and it may be months yet before it will be law. In the meantime other commodities can break through price ceilings.

The Treasury in a burst of courage has asked Congress for a tax bill of $12.8 billions, or $6.5 billions higher than the one passed by the House. Based on a compulsory spending, savings tax plan, requiring a vast wordage of explanation, it was immediately dubbed complicated and unworkable. The sudden introduction of a tax bill almost twice the amount collected in 1941 income fully half a year after the Treasury introduced its 1942 tax program, was regarded almost with suspicion. The committee's quick demand for sales tax data from Randolph Paul, Treasury counsel, could well be regarded as censure.

A Super-Income Tax

Observers are not lacking who say flatly that the Treasury spending tax is nothing but a super-income tax and stems from Mr. Morgenthau's opposition to a sales tax consistently advocated in this column. The proposed tax would bear disproportionately upon those in the middle or higher income brackets, since personal exemptions would relieve largely those in the lower brackets.

After all credits, it is probable that a vast number of small incomes would escape this spending tax altogether. While proposed as an anti-inflationary measure, it still would not be adequate unless it absorbed in large measure individual incomes free to be used on consumable goods. The major rise in incomes in the last two years has been in wages, mainly in the lower brackets. Only a measure which will sop up increased buying power is truly deflationary. It takes courage to put it into effect. And there is an inflationary gap of $15 to $20 billion to be bridged.

Why Sales Tax Opposition

The sales tax is opposed by the Treasury and by labor unions as unfair because it bears heavily on those who spend a large proportion of their iincomes on items that bulk large in living cost indexes. But what is overlooked is that the tax enables everyone to bear a direct share in the costs of Government and is only a supplementary tax. It does not relieve those with larger incomes from the previously imposed income taxes.

The Treasury's opposition is hard to understand, unless of course, its objections are based on the Administration's disinclination to offend the group with the most votes. Here again is a case where officials may not be analyzing their public correctly. Unless every avenue, and that means a sales tax as well, is explored, the public will pay for the war by a ruthless inflation which will have no regard whatever for ability or lack of ability to pay. And if it continues its inroads into the pay envelope, the public will know whom to blame.

New Scrap Collection Agency Formed But Junkman Steel Vital to War Effort

WASHINGTON (AP)—Final details of the organization of War Materials, Inc., which has been designated by the War Production Board to collect at least 5,000,000 tons of scrap metal in the balance of this year, were announced by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones.

J. M. Hopwood, President of the Hagan Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., will be president of the new government agency, and main offices will be established in Pittsburgh, with regional offices at various other places.

The corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and agent for the Metals Reserve Company, is expected to buy and scrap old bridges, abandoned buildings, household scrap and any other metal that the general public, industry, or municipalities can provide.

Scrap obtained by the corporation will be allocated to steel mills by the War Production Board and sold to war industries at prices established by the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Hopwood also will be a director of the corporation. Other directors will be:

G. Temple Bridgman, executive vice-president of Metals Reserve Company, Washington; A. C. Clarke, chief engineer of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore; L. D. Greene, assistant purchasing agent of Bethdehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Miller, Jr., vice-president in charge of purchases for United States Steel Corp., Pittsburgh; L. Morris Mitchell, chief engineer of Merritt Chapman & Scott, New York; C. W. Nichols, vice-president of Metals Reserve Company, Washington; H. E. Pape, general purchasing agent of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.; and S. R. Tyler, vice-president of Laclede Steel Company, St. Louis, Mo.

As part of the administrative staff of the new corporation, Mr. Jones said that E. A. France, Jr. and John Levinson have been borrowed from the Office of Price Administration to work in the new agency's Pittsburgh office.

Engineering Awards Show Marked Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended Sept. 3 exceeded the $200,000,000 mark for the fourth consecutive week, Engineering News-Record reported. The total was 20 per cent above that of a week ago and nearly three times the amount reported in the four-day week a year ago at this time.

The awards were as follows:

	Week Ended Sept. 3	Last Year
Total construction	$361,671,000	$90,014,000
Private construct.	6,289,000	14,921,000
Public construction	355,402,000	75,093,000

U. S. Canada to Stamp On Security Frauds

ST. PAUL (AP)—Full Canadian co-operation with United States officials in an attempt to stamp out security frauds along the border States was pledged to the National Association of Securities Commissioners in convention here.

W. P. J. O'Meara, K. C., Assistant Canadian Undersecretary of State, pledged full co-operation of Canadian officials in the drive against fraud in a speech at the convention luncheon.

Newspapers To Aid Steel Scrap Salvage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Warned that the steel mills have only a fortnight's supply of scrap, 200 newspaper publishers and editors agreed today to undertake a concerted salvage collection campaign throughout the country.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board addressed to the executives at a meeting here the Government's first direct wartime appeal to newspapers for emergency action. Mr. Nelson's report on the gravity of the steel situation was supported by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell.

Only 2-Weeks Supply on Hand

"We haven't won this war yet and we'll be a long time winning it," said the chief of the army's services of supply. "This time it's not a question of how long, but if."

R. W. Wolcott, president of the Lukens Steel Company and chairman of the industry's salvage committee, reported that the country this year would produce 5,000,000 tons less steel than capacity, primarily because of the "inadequacy of the supply of scrap in the hands of steel mills." He estimated a two-week supply of scrap, essential steel ingredient, on hand.

"Unless a miracle happens, two furnaces are going down over the week-end in Chicago," he reported. "San Francisco is in bad shape and Pittsburgh and Youngstown are in horrible shape."

When steel capacity drops 1 per cent in a year, he warned, the country is losing the equivalent of 140 cargo ships of 10,000 tons each.

By a unanimous show of hands and voice vote, called for by Walter M. Dear of Jersey City, N. J., president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the newspaper representatives authorized Dear to name a committee to organize on a nation-wide scale the "Nebraska plan."

Energetic Campaign Needed

This successful campaign, conceived by the Omaha World-Herald and supported by the rest of the state's newspapers, produced in three weeks more than 68,000 tons of steel—about 104 pounds for every adult and child in the state.

Vice Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the Navy's bureau of procurement and materiel, declared that the newspapers can convince the people that the salvage effort is not a "boondoggling gesture to build synthetic morale."

Mr. Nelson said that an all-out collection campaign involved the scrapping of abandoned railroads, bridges which may or may not be in use—if they're not important to the war effort—and old, vacant buildings and factories.

Seventeen million tons of scrap must be collected before the snow flies if the steel idustry is to get through the end of the year without furnaces shutting down, it was estimated by Paul Cabot, WPB's deputy conservation director. He hinted at more drastic action to speed the scrapping of jalopies saying that auto graveyards produced 400,000 tons of scrap last month but cannot be expected to produce that much in the future.

CHICAGO (AP)—Two of the approximately 200 blast furnaces in the Chicago area have been closed down for several days because of a shortage of scrap, Wilfred Sykes, President of the Inland Steel Company, said.

He said the company was operating on a "hand to mouth" basis on scrap.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Union Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept.	15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept.	16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 125,000
Previous day's sales 309,270
1942 volume to date 68,698,817
1941 volume to date 93,935,385

Stock Market Slightly Up In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—On balance the war news seemed a shade better marketwise today and the few customers appearing in boardrooms bought sparingly of selected stocks.

The ticker tape loafed from the start as most commission house clients elected to extend the lengthy holiday—all major markets will recess Monday for Labor Day—but fractional plus signs were fairly well distributed in the final hour.

Reports of stronger Russian resistance at Stalingrad and of the stalling of the Nazis in Egypt bolstered bullish sentiment to some extent. Purchasing restraints persisted, however, in the cloudy tax picture and the side-lines were favored by many pending details of the anti-inflation drive which was roughly outlined in Washington despatches.

Bonds were narrow and commodities lower.

Stocks ahead at intervals included Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Eastman Kodak, Dow Chemical and Standard Oil (NJ).

Inclined to slip were the recently buoyant Electric Power & Light preferreds, N. Y. Central, U. S. Steel, Western Union, Postal Telegraph preferred and General Electric.

Federal Lumber Buying Merged In One Agency

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army, Navy and Maritime Commission have consolidated all their lumber purchases in one agency, to eliminate confusing competition for a scarce material.

The announcement, by the War Department, said the move was "an important departure from usual government practice." Under the new system, the construction division in the office of the Chief of Army Engineers will procure all lumber for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission, amounting to well over 50 per cent of all lumber produced in this country.

The announcement said ways and means would be evolved "of curtailing non-essential uses of lumber by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission and of conserving lumber in other ways." Steps also will be taken to increase domestic lumber production and imports.

Meanwhile, Price Administrator Leon Henderson established a dollars-and-cents price ceiling, effective Sept. 10, on sales of soft wood lumber from distribution yards, including such important industrial lumbers as southern pine, western pine, Douglas fir and hemlock.

This was the first lumber schedule dealing with shipments from distribution yards, all previous specific regulations having affected only sales where shipment originated at mills.

The new regulation removed these soft woods sold by yards from provisions of the general price regulation, and it covered all woods for which maximum mill prices previously had been set, or over 90 per cent of all soft wood normally handled by distribution yards.

After Sept. 10, each individual seller will determine his maximum price according to the sum of several charges and additions. The OPA said the ceiling price would be the sum of:

1. The F. O. B. mill maximum price for the lumber as determined by the specific regulation governing the mill price.

2. Inbound freight to the distribution yard as calculated on the basis of a detailed table contained in the regulation.

3. Handling charges of: (A) $5 per thousand feet for lumber, (B) 30 cents per square for shingles; (C) 60 cents per hundred pieces of lath.

4. A mark-up of 10 per cent of the total of these items.

Record Soybean Crop Is Predicted for 1942

CHICAGO (AP)—C. M. Galvin, Chicago crop expert, estimated the nation's 1942 soybean harvest at 181,456,000 bushels, a record, which market experts said would be in line with the Government's wartime goal for bean production.

A preliminary Government forecast a month ago suggested the crop would be around 186,000,000 bushels. Production last year totaled 106,712,000 bushels.

Mr. Galvin estimated condition of beans at 86 per cent of normal compared with 76 per cent a year ago.

His estimates of production of principal states were: Ohio 22,440,000 bushels, Indiana 28,595,000, Illinois 67,340,000 and Iowa 35,496,000.

SEC Order

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed an order requiring the Cities Service Power and Light Company to show that it conforms with the corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act. The order set Oct. 6 for a hearing.

Business Failures Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported business failures during the week ending Aug. 27 totalled 141, against 141 the previous week and 200 in the comparable period of 1941. For the year to Aug. 27 the total number of failures reported was 7,024 against 8,535 in the like period of last year.

A | B | C | D—E | F | G | H—I | J—K—L | M | N | O—P | Q—R | S | T—U | V—W | Y—Z

No Rationing Of Train Seats Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Rationing of unreserved seats in trains is not being contemplated, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, declared in a round-table radio discussion here.

One of the reasons for this, Mr. Eastman explained, is that "it would take an army of employees all over the United States to administer and enforce restrictions on travel in unreserved seats in coaches."

"However," he warned, "we can and we will, wherever necessary, establish a system of priorities so that those who must travel on war business or on other vital errands will be sure of reservations. There is such a system now for air-line travel, and a similar system could be applied to the railroads."

The alternative, Mr. Eastman said, is a voluntary restriction of travel by the public to trips of real necessity or importance. Mr. Eastman urged that travel be held down to a minimum.

"By doing this," he continued, "the public can help our armed forces, our railroads and those traveling on war work. It will be a distinct contribution to the war effort, and one which, in reality, will involve very little hardship. Week ends and holidays are particularly bad times to travel."

Mr. Eastman disclosed that surveys made by the Office of Defense Transportation indicate that 40 per cent of all travel today is for pleasure. Pleasure travel, he commented, is all right if it does not interfere with necessary travel.

Shippers and receivers of freight, Mr. Eastman stated, can also help the transportation situation by loading cars more heavily and more promptly and by unloading them more quickly. The great majority are co-operating splendidly, he added, but "there is still more for some of them to do."

Department Store 14 P. C. Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 29 were 14 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year.

This large decrease, officials said, probably was due to the fact that last year there was a wave of buying in anticipation of consumer credit restrictions, which went into effect Sept. 1 of that year.

In the week ended Aug. 22, sales were 2 per cent less than a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 29 they averaged 6 per cent less than in the similar time last year.

By Federal Reserve Districts percentage decreases last week compared with a year ago:

Boston 17, New York 15, Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 16, Richmond 8, Atlanta 15, Chicago 14, St. Louis 2, Kansas City 9, Dallas 20 and San Francisco 15 per cent.

Wickwire-Spencer Group Would Sell

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Wickwire-Spencer Steel Company were asked to sign proxies approving sale of the company's stock at $19 cash o rmore a share.

A stockholders' committee headed by Joseph W. Murray of Holyoke, Mass., sent the proxies and proposed that stockholders call a special meeting to vote for the removal of the present 10 directors and elect five to the board, who would negotiate for the sale of the company.

The committee did not intimate who the prospective purchaser might be, but it was recalled by financial circles that last year Republic Steel Corporation offered $10,698,131 cash for assets of Wickwire—equivalent to about $16 a share. The management rejected the offer in November, 1941.

Officials of Wickwire refused comment regarding the action.

Canadians Urged To Eat More Turkey

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Agriculture Department officials suggested that Canadians should eat more turkey, in addition to their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and help diminish a rising stock of turkey meat in cold storage.

Turkeys in storage Aug. 1 totalled 3,466,000 pounds, against 1,670,000 on the same date last year, with the fall crop of birds due to move in a few weeks.

Officials said an increase in all kinds of poultry meat was a result of the enlarged production of eggs for United Kingdom consumption. It was hoped to export 45,000,000 dozen eggs before the close of the year.

Record Republic Steel Output of Electric Steel

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp. announced that in the first eight months this year its production or electric furnace steel—vital to production of armor plate and key airplane and tank parts—was greater than in all of 1941.

The corporation, the nation's No. 1 producer of this critical steel, said its output would be greatly increased when new facilities are completed within a few months.

Cleveland Bronze Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. has arranged a $8,000,000 credit with three Cleveland banks to provide additional working capital. Preferred stockholders as of Aug. 31 have been asked to approve issue of promissory notes.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Davies Against 'Gas' Rationing For Mid-West

WASHINGTON (AP)—The petroleum co-ordinator's office does not believe that gasoline rationing in the Middle West is the best way to relieve the shortage in the East, Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies declared in a letter released by Senator David Walsh (D-Mass).

"The position of this office," Mr. Davies wrote, "is and has consistently been that, as far as petroleum supply is concerned, there is no point in rationing anything unless (a) supplies are short and need to be equitably distributed, or (b) the rationing will help relieve a shortage elsewhere."

Mr. Davies said the co-ordinator's office believed instead that "the logical course was to withdraw from the unrationed areas all of the tank cars and other transportation facilities which could possibly be placed in the East Coast service, regardless of what effect this might have upon those other areas."

"We believe that events have shown that this theory has been correct," he continued.

"There are now more than 70,000 tank cars engaged in hauling petroleum and petroleum products from the producing areas to the East Coast. As our program proceeds, we believe that this total may reach or exceed 75,000.

"You will recall that our recent directive No. 57 forbade the use of tank cars in 20 Middle Western and South Western states for the hauling of gasoline. By this directive we withdrew from gasoline service all of the remaining tank cars in those 20 states.

"If rationing were invoked tomorrow there is no reason to believe that it would produce any more tank cars.

"We have consistently felt, and publicly stated, that this continuing withdrawal of transportation facilities from the unrationed areas might result in a deficiency of supplies in those areas, and thus result in the necessity for some form of curtailment on civilian consumption in hitherto unrationed regions.

"Now that arrangements have been made by this office with Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones to compensate the oil companies for the additional cost of producing in the Great Lakes area, we have notified the industry that we expect increasing amounts of shipments from this nearer source of supply. This factor will contribute additionally to the diminution of supplies in the Middle West and may tend to hasten the time when restrictions on consumption may be necessary there."

SEC to Examine Utility's Structure

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has set out to determine whether the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Service Company should be recapitalized.

Acting under corporate simplification provisions of the Holding Company Act, the commission set Sept. 23 for a hearing to determine what steps should be taken, if any, to "insure a fair and equitable distribution of voting power" among security holders. Kewanee was given until Sept. 19 to file answers.

Kewanee is a subsidiary of Illinois Traction Company and a unit of the North American Company, which the SEC already has directed be stripped of all but fragments of its system of 80 subsidiaries.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings the coming week, according to Fitch Investors Service, include the following:

Tuesday, September 8

Broad Street Investing Corp. (Com.) (12 M.).
Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd. "A") (12 m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York ($5 Pfd.) (9:30 A. M.).
Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 A. M.).
International Paper Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 A. M.).
Murphy (G. C.) Co (4½% Pfd.) (11 A. M.).
Reliance Mfg. Co (Com. & 7% Pfd.) (2 P. M.).
Schenley Distillers Corp. (Pfd.) (3 P. M.).
Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (12 M.).

Wednesday, September 9

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5½% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 A. M.).
Cream of Wheat Corp. (Com.) (11 A. M.).
Davega Stores Corp. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (2 P. M.).
General Printing Ink Corp. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.).
Lambert Co. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.).
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (Com.) (10:30 A. M.).
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. (Com.) (12 M.).

Thursday, September 10

California Packing Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (3 P. M.).
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.) (9:45 A. M.).
U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. ($6 1st Pfd.) (10:30 A. M.).

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat:			
Sept.	1.19⅛-⅜	1.20-1.20⅛	1.17⅝-½
Dec.	1.32⅝-½	1.33⅝-½	1.21⅛-⅜
May	1.36⅛-⅜	1.37¼-⅜	1.25⅝-⅝
Corn:			
Sept.	.82¼-⅜	.82¼	.78½
May	.86¼	.87⅛	.87⅝
Dec.	.85⅛-⅝	.85⅛-¾	.83⅝
Oats			
September	.49⅞	.50	.50⅝
December	.51	.51	.51⅝
May	.53	.53¼	.53⅝
Soybeans			
October	1.70¾	1.70⅝	1.71½
December	.....	1.71⅛	1.79⅝
Rye:			
September	.62	.62¾	.72½
December	.69	.69¾	.71⅞
May	.73¼	.73¾	.73⅞
Lard:			
September	12.50	12.50	12.60
October	12.60	12.60	10.72
December	12.60	12.60	11.07

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	18.18	18.30	18.12	18.30	18.30
Dec.	18.18	18.30	18.12	18.30	18.30
March	18.50	18.74	18.49	18.70	18.70
May	18.61	18.85	18.57	18.78	18.82
July	18.72	18.82	18.70	18.78	18.81

Solution to Rubber Situation Sought in Maze of Problems

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Our tires are wearing out. But a minimum of automobile travel is necessary to keep our economic life rolling. The war job has to be done. So—how? Many war plants are located in last year's cornfields—miles outside the big cities they draw upon for men. The big explosive factories are away from civilian centers for safety.

Even war housing settlements of 2,000 or 3,000 homes are little help in solving the transportation problem of a plant employing, say, 40,000 men.

Share-the-ride clubs have sprung up all over America, although some factories report the response of the men has been less than whole-hearted. Rationing boards in some places have recognized employment in war plants as a worker's qualification for retreads or recaps.

Add to the bulk of war workers the doctors, nurses, police and firemen, delivery trucks and farmers and you get America's civilian tire needs stated in minimum terms.

Many Autos Needed

A Brookings Institution study last spring estimated that two-thirds of America's automobiles were necessary for the smooth functioning of the civilian economy.

In addition to a very careful doling out of our stock of 8,000,000 new tires, the Office of Price Administration has supplied a "small amount of camelback" to retread perhaps 6,000,000 tires a year.

But OPA boss Leon Henderson has said that this is "less than we actually need to keep even defense workers' cars going, as well as doctors, nurses and others."

One estimate was that to keep 20,000,000 cars running, there would have to be 30,000,000 tire replacements a year, or one and a half tires per car per year.

Although some think that estimate is high, it is generally agreed that 6,000,000 retreads won't even come close to keeping the nation's cars rolling.

One proposal to help keeping civilian autos in operation has been the reclaiming of more old rubber for re-use, and an increase in the retreating and recapping of old tires.

The rubber industry had said that if everyone cut down his driving 40 per cent, nursed his tires with care and never drove over 40 miles an hour the tire necessities of civilian life for the next two years could be supplied with 3,332 tons of crude rubber, 97,420 tons of reclaimed rubber and 65,663 tons of two synthetic rubbers (thiokol and buytl) which manufacturers say are not sturdy enough for military use but could fill civilian needs.

Many "Ifs"

Rubber Co-ordinator Arthur B. Newall commented that this program contained a great many "ifs," among which he listed:

"Whether the Government can make available 97,420 tons of reclaimed rubber, since military demands are very large. Whether we can spare 3,332 tons of crude rubber. Whether after we expand thiokol and butyl production, the military machine will require most of it (for self-sealing gasoline tanks, insulations and rubber uses other than tire-making)."

A further complication in supplying civilian needs is a series of dismal reports on the quick failure of tires retreaded or recapped for additional use.

Unless these re-upholstered tires will give the 7,000 to 10,000 miles of use expected, the matter of replacing the rubber on the nation's cars becomes more difficult.

Rubber men point out that there two factors may be affecting the performance of retreads:

1. Retreading or recapping cannot be successful if the tire is run too long before being recovered;

2. Retreads and recaps cannot stand the extremes of rough wear that some civilians have given their tires in the past.

Bad as it is, the problem of tires on private cars is only half the trouble. As tires wear out and are not replaced, cars go out of action. People must look elsewhere for transportation.

More and more riders are being forced onto the bus lines, street cars and railroads by gasoline rationing in the East and by the specter of flattened tires in other parts of the country, thus increasing the burden of the transit companies.

You can't build tires without rubber, you can't build street cars without steel, lumber, and critical equipment. The Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission are pleading desperately at the same time for more planes, guns, tanks, ships.

Solution Sought

Transportation boss Joseph B. Eastman is trying to meet the issue by getting maximum use from existing streetcars and busses through cutting down service where riding is light, reducing the number of stops, staggering rush-hour traffic—shifting shopping and school hours so that housewives and children won't have to battle with workers for room and seats, and by using the return to service of old, abandoned cars and busses.

To meet the growing needs of civilians and army alike, the nation's production of busses this year will be 50 per cent greater than in 1941.

Many people—inside the Government and out—are convinced that strict conservation of civilian tires everywhere, plus a program of replacing civilian rubber in vital uses, is indicated by the need of the hour.

President Roosevelt, acknowledging that many serious mistakes have been made in the rubber program, three weeks ago sought a "quick, adequate survey" from a three-man committee he appointed to:

"Recommend such action as will produce the rubber necessary for our total war effort, including essential civilian use, with a minimum of interference with the production of other weapons of war."

That recommendation could include, among other things, national speed limits for all rubber-tired vehicles, requisitioning of automobiles or tires, limitation on use of automobiles, and redistribution of available rubber-tired equipment so as most effectively to serve war needs.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board during the first world war, heads the committee whose other members are Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl F. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Commodity Prices In August 29 Week Remain Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remain unchanged for the third consecutive week in the week ended Aug. 29, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The current figure thus holds at a 16-year record level, standing at 98.9 of the 1926 average.

During the week the price movement was narrow and for the most part confined to markets in agricultural commodities and for foods. There were further seasonal declines for fresh fruits and vegetables, averaging 2.8 per cent.

Prices for steers and hogs declined slightly, but continued relatively high, while prices of calves cows, and lambs advanced further. Prices of meats were somewhat stronger.

Trends in the grain markets were mixed, with weaker prices for wheat and barley and generally higher prices for the feed grains. The raw cotton market weakened.

Notwithstanding this net decline of 0.4 per cent in prices of farm products during the week, they have advanced nearly one-half of 1 per cent in the past month and are about 20 per cent higher than at this time last year.

(1926=100)	Aug. 29 1942	Aug. 22 1942	P C. Changes to Aug. 29, '42 from Aug. 1942	Aug. 30 1941
Commodity grps				
All commod'ties	*98.9	*98.9		+ 9.2
Farm products	106.0	106.4	— 0.4	+19.6
Foods	100.7	100.8	— 0.1	+14.2
Hides & leather	118.9	118.9		+ 7.2
Textile products	96.6	96.5	+ 0.1	+10.3
Fuel & light mtls	79.6	79.6		— 0.3
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 5.3
Bldg materials	110.3	110.3		+ 4.4
Chem & allied	96.2	96.2		+12.1
House furnish'gs	104.1	104.1		+ 7.4
Misc commod	88.6	88.6		+ 8.4
Raw materials	100.8	101.0	— 0.2	+14.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.6	92.6		+ 3.2
Manufact prods	*99.2	*99.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.6
Com other than farm products	*97.4	*97.3	+ 0.1	+ 7.0
Com other than farm and foods	*95.7	*95.7		+ 5.0

*Preliminary

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Am Agricul Chem	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Eagle Lock Co	50c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Jones & Lamson M	30c	Sep. 25	Sep. 21
Locke Steel Chain	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

Interim

Imp Tob G Brit & Ir (Am Dep Rec Ordy) (Reg) (£1)	20 1-8c	Sep. 9	Aug. 11

Accumulated

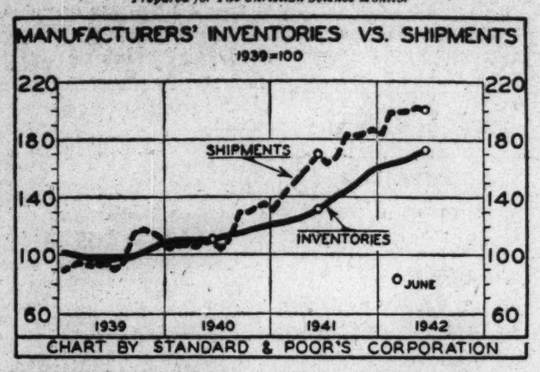
Gnwich Wa Sy 6 pf	75c	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
NoAm Car 1 pf A & B	10	Sep. 11	Sep. 5

Regular

Am Agri Chem	30c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Am Alliance Ins	35c Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 16
Am Express	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Am Factors Ltd	30c	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Am Snuff	60c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Am WWks & Elec pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Beatrice Creamery	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Bond Stores	40c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Can Westinghs Co	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Chap Valve Mfg Co	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Citizens Water Co (Wash., Pa.) 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Comth W $6 pf	$1.37½ Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $8 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cons Invest Tr	30c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Cooper-Bessemer	50c	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Do pr pf	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
David & Frere, Cl A	25c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Delta Elec Co	20c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Fear (Fred) & Co	50c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Fed Comp & Whse	50c Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Federal Lt & Trac	25c	Sep. 22	Sep. 14
Gen Time Instrums	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Great Amer Ins	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Gen Amer Inv $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Guar Trust (NY)	$3 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Hinde & Dauch Ppr	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
do pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Homestake Mining	37½c M	Sep. 26	Sep. 15
Hoov & Allison $ pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Indust Accep $ cv pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Inter Shoe	45c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Invest Corp of Phila	75c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Jones & Laugh Steel	25c	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Kan City Pub Serv $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Kings Co Lt 7 pf B	87½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 6 pf C	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 5 pf D	62½c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Locke Steel Chain	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Marion Water 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
McLouth Steel Corp	25c	Sep. 10	Sep. 5
Meadville, Conneaut Lake & Linesville R R	50c S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Mech & Farm Bk (Alb)	$5 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Midwest Tool & Mfg	6½c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Medina Mfg	10c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Migs B C (Am Shrs)	24c	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Mohi $6 pf	$1.31¼ Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Newark & Bloom RR	$1.50 S	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
New Idea, Inc	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
N J Wat 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Owens, Inc 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Pacific Can	20c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Pac Fin o (Calif	30c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do $ pf	$1.30 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf C	16½c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Do pf D	20c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Pan Public Service	10c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Penney (JC) Co	75c	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Peoria W'Wks 7 pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Pittsfield G Gas	$1.50 Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 11
Pub Ser N J 6 pf	10c M	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do 6 pf	50c M	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Ray-O-Vac	25c Q	Nov. 14	Oct. 15
Do $ pf	50c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Rich Wt Wks 6 pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Rome Cable	15c	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Sharp Dirk G Mines	5c Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
So Porto Rico Sug	60c	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
do $ pf	$1 Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 15
Sw Gas & Elec $ pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
St Bank of Albany	$3 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Stanton Oil	15c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Unid Art Th C 8pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Upson-Walton	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
West Penn Elec A	$1.75 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
West Pen Power pf	$6 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do 4½ pats pf	$1.12½ Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 15
Westmoreland Water Co			
$4 pf	$1.00 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
W Texas Util 6pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11

Factory Stocks Continue Rise Although Shipments Level Off

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



Inventories in the hands of manufacturers continue to rise in spite of the leveling off in shipments. It will not be long, however, before inventories begin to decline.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Recent events in India and the German drive in the Caucasus have attracted the City's attention to the Middle East. The possibilities of the Indian situation and the activities of the organizations operating the United Nations supplies are being closely watched.

In view of the considerable British financial interests involved in India, what happens there is of indirect concern to British bankers, merchants, and investors. India is still one of this country's chief debtors, even though there has been large repurchase of Indian securities and the accumulation of big sterling balances in Indian official and private accounts in the past three years.

Not Unduly Alarmed

The City has not been unduly alarmed because it has believed that civil war will be prevented and India will not be occupied by Japan. Their hopes are founded upon the fact that the great improvement in economic conditions in recent years is not a good basis for a wide upheaval.

Depression in the countryside in prewar years had, to a large extent, disappeared, because of the sharp rise in agricultural prices. With the possibility of selling their produce and products to the armies of the Middle East and Far East, both the workers on the land and in the factory are improving their economic situation. And under these conditions anti-British agitators have a much more difficult task.

Even a large-scale boycott of British goods would not mean much compared with prewar days, since Britain has now so little to export and, in any case, India could not buy from any enemy market because of the transport problem.

At the same time, however, unrest in India can have an unfortunate effect upon the United Nations' efforts in the Middle East, in slowing down production and transport of vital importance to those theaters of war and economically poor areas.

The Indian situation, therefore, means much to the two organizations operating in that part of the world, namely, the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation (owned and operated by the Treasury) and the Middle East Supply Council.

A recent official report of their work justifies the statement that if the Axis powers had done for the occupied countries but one-tenth of the work these two organizations have done, the Axis propaganda departments would be working overtime to advertise it to the world. Without any publicity, they have kept up supplies to the British forces in the Middle East, to the civilian populations, and have maintained the flow of materials to Russia via the Persian Gulf. They have found not only the munitions of war but also the foodstuffs and even the shipping for all this.

Tackle All Problems

Sir Frank Nixon, Manager Director of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation recently declared: "There is no problem we will not tackle. If funds are needed for some commercial enterprise we provide them." And all this is being done on a commercial basis.

Excluding for the moment, the fighting fronts, it can be stated that in Palestine and Syria, in the Sudan and in Saudi Arabia, etc., its activities are aiding the native populations. In some cases, there has even been a changeover in agriculture so that wheat-growing has taken the place of cotton-growing, as the most practical way of preventing famine.

In addition, however, to buying and selling, these organizations have also become responsible for providing the necessary transport for the supplies to Soviet Russia via the Middle East. "We transport," Sir Frank Nixon also declared, "many thousands of tons of goods to Russia every month. For that our organization has set up repair shops, rest houses, and parking places on the long tortuous route stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea.

American lend-lease trucks are now arriving and the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation assembles its own vehicles at the disembarkation port." In other words, an organization primarily intended for trading purposes has taken over charge of technical transport arrangements. Despite the great difficulties involved, long distances, geographical obstacles, etc., the U. K. C. C. is generally considered by experts to be doing the job as well if not better than it could be done by a purely military organization. It is more elastic and has shown broader scope in individual initiative. At the present time, when many criticisms of the shortcomings of Government economic activity are being heard on many sides, the U. K. C. C. is achieving successes which are a major contribution to the war effort.

It may be that the fact that the various responsible Government departments—especially the Treasury—have interfered so little in this organization's operations, accounts for its achievements, but students of finacio-economic combinations may see in this experiment something worth applying to other fields, especially to colonial development, in postwar reconstruction. If it can combine the advantages of private enterprise with those of a government department and without the disadvantages of either, it will be an important innovation.

Retail Sales Are 2 to 5 Per Cent Above 1941 Totals

NEW YORK (AP)—A more pronounced seasonal upturn in retail trade during the past week was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Cooler weather and increased advertising were credited by the mercantile agency for the increase in consumer interest in fall merchandise.

"Retailers estimated total sales above 1941 levels for the first time since last spring," the agency said in its review of the week. It pointed out, however, that the Labor Day holiday fell in the corresponding 1941 week.

"The expansion in buying gave no earmarks of the anticipatory spending splurge of 1941," it commented, "although stock-up purchasing was a factor in food, coal and liquor sales."

For the country as a whole gains averaged from 2 to 5 per cent compared with 1941. By regions, New England trade was unchanged to 2 per cent greater, Middle West up 2 to 7 per cent, South and Southwest up 5 to 10 per cent, Northwest up 1 to 4 per cent, and the Pacific Coast up 4 to 9 per cent. In the East sales were 1 to 3 per cent below last year.

Re-orders increased wholesale business, the survey found, although the gains were less steep since retailers generally were attempting to reduce their large stocks. Smaller stores, it was reported, accounted for the major part of the increase in volume.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders Increase

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in July by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and wholly owned subsidiaries totaled $21,300,520, President Charles E. Brinley announced. This compared with $12,752,437 for the same month last year.

The July bookings brought to $266,370,188 the total for the first seven months of 1942, compared with $57,309,257 for a similar period last year.

Chicago Board Soybean Trade War Casualty

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The once booming soybeans and lard futures markets on Chicago's famous board of trade, center of international transactions in these commodities, are casualties of the war.

Trade in both commodities has dropped to a trickle of orders. Lard prices are virtually pegged and their fluctuations are meaningless. Trade in soybeans is held up by uncertainty as to the Government program in handling the new crop.

Controls Responsible

Wartime Government controls are responsible, market experts said today. These commodities have joined the markets in cocoa, coffee, sugar, rubber, silk, hides, copper, tin, lead and zinc in the war's blackout.

To prevent commodity prices from rising in an inflationary spiral, Government ceilings are in effect on lard and soybean oil, most important by-product of the processing of beans.

Since there is no ceiling on hogs, prices of live animals have advanced to a point where they are far out of line compared with the maximum allowable price for lard. This has stopped commercial as well as investment and speculative dealings in lard, with prices holding at or near ceilings of $12.90 per hundredweight compared with an average price of over $14 for hogs.

Lard was one of the first commodities designated for futures trading on the board of trade, which was organized almost a century ago.

The Government contemplates a step beyond price control in the soybean trade. Since it has guaranteed producers a price based at around $1.60 on the farm for good grade beans and has established ceilings on the price of oil, processors have complained that they cannot conduct operations normally because the price they would have to pay for beans would not permit sufficient margin in disposal of oil and the vast quantity of soybean meal that would be produced.

Plan Subsidy

A plan whereby the Government would subsidize the processing as well as the growing of the nation's record 1942 crop has been proposed. As it stands now, the function of the futures market, used by commercial interests for hedging purposes in insuring them against financial loss in handling the crop, would be impaired, according to board of trade officials. The Chicago price of beans has held around $1.71 for October delivery for some time.

The soybeans futures market here is only 6 years old. At the peak of trade it was one of the most active on the exchange floor.

Independent Retail Sales in July Drop Slightly Below 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—July sales of independent retailers remained at approximately the same level as in the same month last year, the Commerce Department's Census Bureau reported on the basis of a survey of retail sales volume in 34 states.

Dollar sales in July totaled $238,863,276, a decline of one per cent from sales of July, 1941, which were 14 per cent higher than in 1940. Of the 34 states included in the survey, 12 showed sales increases, 20 showed decreases and two, Texas and New Mexico, maintained the dollar volume at about the same level in July, 1942, as in July, 1941.

Utah had the largest sales gain —14 per cent—and Montana the largest loss—13 per cent. Compared with the same month of 1941, liquor stores for the fourth consecutive month led other retail trades, increasing 30 per cent in dollar volume.

Sales of shoe stores gained 28 per cent, restaurants, cafes and lunchrooms, 27 per cent; dry goods and general merchandise stores, 25 per cent; food stores and drug stores, 21 per cent, and department stores, nine per cent.

Filling station sales were down 15 per cent, motor vehicle dealers 71 per cent and household appliance dealers 47 per cent.

States showing increases in total July retail sales as compared with July, 1941, included: Rhode Island, five.

States showing sales decline for July over the same month last year included Maine, 1 per cent; Massachusetts, 4; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont and Connecticut, 12.

Forestry Service Caches Away Wild Meat Emergency Rations

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—You've been hearing about this incipient meat shortage?

Well, just in case it comes, nature—assisted by the Federal Forestry Service—has cached away some emergency rations in the western woods.

The annual big game surplus in this area could feed 5,000,000 soldiers for two months without touching the basic herd stock, federal officials estimate.

The surplus in Montana, alone, could supply 2,300 tons of dressed meat annually, releasing sufficient beef, mutton and pork to feed more than 340,800 soldiers for one month, says State game warden J. S. McFarland.

This surplus represents the normal annual increase in elk, deer, bear and antelope, and would leave the herds at normal size for reproduction.

Should the extreme food emergency arise, Mr. McFarland figures the stocker herds could be cut in half to release enough meat from this State, alone, to feed well over 920,000 soldiers for one month.

And there still would remain vast untouched flocks of wild sheep, mountain goats, moose, grizzly bear, birds and fish—potential food for thousands more soldiers or civilians, all protected by the forestry service.

Yes, there's a well filled emergency larder out this way—just in case.

Ward's Sales Decrease

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Company reports August sales of $48,740,667, a decrease of 15.68 per cent under August, 1941, sales of $57,803,245. For the seven months ending Aug. 31, sales totaled $341,928,375 compared with $355,892,839 for the same period of 1941, a decrease of 3.92 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

Corporations Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	68⅞	68⅛	68⅛
4 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	106⅞
5 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81⅛	81	81⅛
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
6 B&O cv 4s st	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
14 B&O 4s 48	59	59	59
1 B&O TC 4s 50	45½	45½	45½
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48B	105	105	105
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37⅛	37	37⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2 Can-Sou 5s 62	83	79¾	79¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Can Pac 4s perp	71½	71½	71½
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	30	30	30
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59	59	59
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55⅞	56
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¾	77¾	77¾
62 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20⅝	20	20⅝
22 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18	17⅞	18
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	89	89
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	103	103
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21½	21½	21½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75½	75¼	75½
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4 CB&Q 2½s Ill 49	90¼	90¼	90⅜
4 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66½	66½	66½
36 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅞	15½	15½
34 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	4¾	3⅝	3¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	43¼	43	43¼
4 Chi&NW 4½s 36	40½	40½	40½
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2⅛	2⅛
35 CRI & P 4½s 52A	16½	16⅜	16½
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
10 CRI & P 4s 88	27½	27½	27½
17 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15¾	15¼	15¼
15 ComlMack inc 69ww	31½	31½	31½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Con Rys 4s 51	34½	34½	34½
6 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	34½	34½	34½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56½	56¼	56¼
10 D & R G 4s 36	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5 D & R G West 5s 78	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	90	90	90
11 Hun&Man inc 5s 57	19½	19¼	19½
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	45⅜	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49½	49¾
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅜	44½	44⅝
26 Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	2⅜	2½	2½
66 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	23½	23¼	23½
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36	36	36
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
57 Int T&T 4½s 52	57½	57⅜	57½
16 Int T&T 5s 55	58¾	58½	58¾
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	53	53	53
2 K C South 5s 50	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
19 K C South 3s 50	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50¼	50	50
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	29	29	29

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BOSTON, 300 Com. Ave., Suite G.—7 rooms and 2 baths; maid's room with running water, lav.; desirable, bright, sunny apt., avail. now for 1 year lease. Call Com. 2221.

Japanese Win College 'Battle'

PARKVILLE, Mo., Sept. 5 (AP)—The "Battle of Park College" is ended—and seven American-born Japanese will enroll as students this coming fall over the protests of the Mayor, the Councilmen, and many of the 675 townspeople.

Scores of other colleges in the Middlewest and East are accepting some of the 1,900 American-born Japanese students who were evacuated from the West Coast when the war began, the War Relocation Board in Washington said.

But acceptance in Parkville, at least, proved a bit slow.

Loyalty of the Japanese students has been guaranteed by the Federal agencies which sponsored their move here from California, Dr. William Lindsay Young, College President, declared.

But his declaration didn't help plan several weeks ago. The tempest was immediate, and in the mush when he announced the midst of it the first of the Japanese youths arrived — spending most of their time quietly indoors and off the echoing streets of the town.

Local Classified
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

APPLICATIONS from Christian Scientists (men and women) are being considered for immediate openings in our housekeeping and stewards' departments; those accepted may apply later for nurses' training. Write or telegraph Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Mass., for application blank, or telephone Asp. 7000.

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ENGRS: Struc; radio; mech, elec	Arr
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TOOL MAKERS: Local	1.50 hr
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PROD SUPTS & ASSTS	Arr
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ASST CREDIT & OFFICE MGRS: 2	Arr
EDITOR: Trade magazine	Arr
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ELEVATOR STARTER & OPERATORS	Arr
BUS BOYS: Several	Arr
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FOUR men are needed for work on dairy farm. If you are interested in Christian Science, and seeking an opportunity to do your part in defense work; if you feel you are ready to do, or to learn to do, your share on a fairly large milk farm; if you would prefer to live in a clean, comfortable home of Christian Scientists and receive good pay, write to MR. R. D. LAWYER, care of Stilphen Farm, R. F. D., Swanton, Vermont.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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SECYS: Ins-legal-others	$25-$30
STENOS: Boston & suburbs; several	$17-$25
STENO-BKKPRS: Several	to $35
STENO-ASST BKKPRS: Several	Arr
STENOS: Billers-figurers-swbd opers	Arr
ASST BKKPRS-TYPISTS: Several	Arr
SWBD OPERS: 1 hotel; 2 typists	Arr
BKKPR & BILLING MACH OPERS	Arr
I B M OPERS: Tabulators & Key punch	Arr
MULTIGRAPH OPER-COMPTR OPERS	Arr
INSURANCE ACCTS & TRAINEES: Col grads	Arr
FLOOR SUPERVISOR: Local	$28
SALESGIRLS: Many departments, call	Arr
MILLINERY COPYIST & MAKERS: Sev	Gd Sal
CASHIERS: Retail & theatre	Arr
FITTERS FOR SPECIALTY SHOP	$25 up
TELEPHONE SHOPPERS: Several	$17 and Com
SEWERS-ALTERATIONS & FINISHERS	Gd Sal
STOCK GIRLS: Store exp	$21
MESSENGERS & ERRAND GIRLS: Sev	$14 up
FACTORY HELPER: Over 18	$16 up
BEAUTY SALON HELP: All kinds	Arr
LDRY & DRY CLNSING HELP: Exp	up to $30
HOSTESS-CASHIER: Hotel	Arr
WAITRESSES-COUNTER & SODA CLRKS	Arr
COUPLES: Steward-housekeeper, club	Arr
COUPLE: Chef & asst	Arr
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WASHINGTON, D. C.: ATTENTION LADIES! Wanted, a middle-aged lady, Christian Scientist, to cashier and be in charge of the personnel in one of Washington's leading restaurants; pleasant working conditions and surroundings; this unit is one of a large chain extending from coast to coast. Please write to MR. BEMIS at 2424 North Florida St., Arlington, Va.

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LARGE insurance office looking for girls to do shorthand and typing. Steeping and underwriting; state age and experience when applying. Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOUSEKEEPER, excellent cook, wanted immediately until Sept. 12; nice Boston suburb; lovely home. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ACTIVE middleaged gentleman, former salesman, acute memory; ready figurer; Boston vicinity. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEMAN, general, single, go anywhere; live in preferred; $25 wk. minimum with boardroom. Write HOUSEMAN, 300 Heath St., Chestnut Hill, Mass., Call Long 1533.

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POSITION wanted as companion attendant to elderly couple; can assume full charge of running home, neat, capable, kind; prefer Boston area and place where high school daughter could share room; (Catholic). Call Stadium 2525, Boston.

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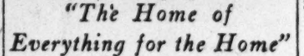

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Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware

BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

Shuster's
Distinction in Men's Clothes
Haberdashery, Hats, Etc.
800 MARKET STREET

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish, Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5850 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2804—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

Men's Suits and Top Coats
Made to Measure and Ready to Wear
FREDERICK'S Men's Wear
1435 H Street N. W. 701 H St. N. E.

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
3022 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9021

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 18TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Broomley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

USE KARBOUT TO
Eliminate carbon, sticky valves. It stops motor ping, restores compression and power.
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th St. N. W. NOrth 9300

Florida
CORAL GABLES
WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

Smart Apparel
For Daytime and Evening
Coral Gables Dress Shop
Open All Summer
2004 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Dee-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2816

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 128 1409 McGREGOR BLVD. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
F. O. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

Shop and Save at
B&B *Super Market*
Fancy Groceries—Western Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
JACKSON STREET

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-6782 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 8-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-6 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W W BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 2-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-8012
40 S. W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1634

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3807 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6310 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 3-3140

Eleanor's
HOUSE OF FASHION
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
SECOND AVE AT S. E. FIRST ST.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
36 S. E. First Street Tel. 9-2222

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *first*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7000
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
837 N. W. 8th Street Repairs

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Skogseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MIAMI BEACH

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 7127

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

annan's MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST., NORTH

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding's
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Southern Dairies Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Furniture for any home
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1102-1106 Fla. Avenue

HABER'S COAT Headquarters
613 Franklin Street
- Marvelous values in FURS and FUR COATS. We are Florida's leading furriers.
- Also Up-to-the-Minute Frocks

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 930 8TH AVE.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3351-2

WE INVITE YOU
To See the Ingenious Use of Plastics in the
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
Limited Number on Hand
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

DECATUR HATTERS, INC.
Shoes Repaired and Hats Cleaned for Autumn
145 Sycamore Street De. 9216

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO — HATS Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

ALVIN DOWNS now associated with
ATLANTA **Key** SHOP
• LOCKS, SAWS AND CUTLERY SHARPENED. NAME PLATES. DOG TAGS.
11-A Forsyth Street
Dorothy Perkins Jackson 5284

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
817 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Petrie Fleischmann Palitzia Urbanite — Matrix Collegebred Paradise Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Buck's
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 236

MACON

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

Office Supplies
American Printing Co.
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry St.

Blum's INDIVIDUAL **Laundry** AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton Street Phone 20275

Maine

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food Well Served — THE HOUSE OF QUALITY — DIAL 8810 OR 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of Quality Shoes
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Bostonian—Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 30 N. Main Street, Brewer

FREEPORT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints Over Wallpaper
Also Meats, Groceries, Candies
Paints and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

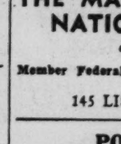
THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK
of Lewiston
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
145 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

Back to School
Our School and College fashions are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts—to dormitory furnishings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
"Center of Maine Living"
PORTLAND, MAINE

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS *WATCHES* *SILVER*
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

Photographic Equipment
Cameras—Films—Accessories
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square Portland


FASHION PARK CLOTHES
exclusively at
HARMON & NEWCOMB

Just telephone
28301
for details about
WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
Philip H. MacDonald
477 Congress Street

BETTER SNAPSHOTS
are largely a matter of better developing and printing. Send us your negatives for highest quality processing.
BICKNELL Photo Service
10 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6260. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Our Selection of DIAMOND RINGS priced from $50 upward is most complete
Recognized Standard of Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

2 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your Favorite Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Featuring Matchless Brand
CANNED GOODS—PRODUCTS
The Gifford Store 81 South Street
The Economy Store, 41 Washington St.

THE WOODWORTH STORES
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Exclusive With Us!
"Wellesley"
Fur Coats
For Style, Value and most service for your money.
HARRY G. EMMONS

LINCOLN'S "You'll always do better at" 28 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
94 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Drive out those chilly mornings with a
Perfection Oil Heater!
Take it into any room, it drives the cold out! And the cost of operation is very reasonable.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

SAVE TIRES! SAVE GAS! SAVE TIME!
Shop at Concord's Most Complete Department Store
Everything for home, car, farm and family
Under one roof—One stop
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
19 South Main Street Tel. 3530

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

Keeps things fresh and dainty
Add a large size box to your order—phone 296 or 4567.
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT STREET

Short Curls! Newest Cuts for Summer
Zotos and Jamal Permanents
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 Dubuque Street Phone 354
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370

O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.
Yes I have plenty of work but I will keep your watch or clock in perfect running order too!
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

Just what you have wanted!
Cool, dark Dresses for Warm July Days — You must see them—they're very new!
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

August Sale of Furs and Fur Trimmed Wool Coats
A few days left of Guaranteed Savings at August Prices.
PARISEAU'S

Presenting **NO-MEND'S**
Beautiful Dul-O-Tone Rayon Stockings
Sheer beauty, perfect fit
1.15 and 1.35 a pair
"Famous 3" leg types
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

C. J. MARTINAGE CO.
AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE PAINTS and VARNISHES
★ Wallpapers ★
64 Main Street Tel. 586-W

A Harvest of Fresh Vegetables
Meat to Serve or Meat to Cook, We Have It
MOORE'S MARKET
WE DELIVER PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Around the Corner from the Post Office
CLEANERS
EASTMAN'S DYERS
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
298 STATE STREET Tel. 3043

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6739 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (Continued)

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Brenzier Building
The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNSHINE CLEANERS
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way. Quality First Is Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Esso
G. & B. ESSO STATION
702 S. Washington St.

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
208 King St. Alex. 1300

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Let Our Expert Furrier
Repair and Remodel Your Fur Coat
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Lynchburg's Leading Furriers

Smart New
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Fashions *Moderately Priced*
D. Moses & Co.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL LUNCHES
GOOD FOODS FOR ALL AT
BIBEE'S

NEWPORT NEWS

Kamo Coal & Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

New Fall
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 20188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

Mr. Beloff
FURS
MAX'S
20 East Broad Street, Richmond

ROANOKE

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GALLIHER'S DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

SOUTHERN HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1225 WASHINGTON E.

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
Store for Men and Boys

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

MARGO ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—*please mention the Monitor.*

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Guffey Reflectory
We feature Gabrielsen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. Phone 3T-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
China—Silverware
Gifts for All Occasions
Dial 7713 Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

Morgantown's Newest Apparel Shop
MISSES AND WOMEN
LILLIAN MUSGROVE
"What to Wear"
240 PLEASANT STREET

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
NOTE NEW PHONE NO.
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
Summer hours: 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. Saturday, 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

72nd Anniversary SALE
Excellent values in housewares, furniture, and in clothing for all the family.
Bryson Graham
COMPANY, Limited
Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's the Shoemakers
428 Bank St. Phone 2-4700

"ARTICULATOR" SHOES
Shoes to Measure
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. & P. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.
2-2411

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5068

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

TORONTO

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2816 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1866
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lendhurst 1843 Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

BUDGET BUNDLE

This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.

Try Budget Bundle

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

IT COSTS NO MORE

1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 5976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 8671

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrove 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8943 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9621.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF. To let in modern house, well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis.

MUSIC TUITION

THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

GAMPER & CO. Aarau
Das Haus für schöne Damen und Herren
Confektion Stoffneuheiten
Herren und Damen—Massateliers
90. Jahre Gamper-Qualität
(MATERIALS)

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRAPEN 28.

HANS HASSLER & CO., A. G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(CARPETS)

AMRISWIL

ED. ALLENSPACH
Sattler und Tapezierer
Polstermöbel Betten
Reparaturen
Dorfplatz Upholsterer

BASEL

Metzgerei und Wursterei
A. MERKT
Spalenberg 60
Tel. 2.15.68 (Butcher)

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Sternenberg
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
(DRUG STORE)

Jaermann—Furniture
Simple and exclusive style—best Workmanship—Framing
Nauenstrasse 37 (S. B. B.) Tel. 4.82.79.

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(Groceries)

WEISS-BÄNTELI
Schirmegeschäft
Spalenberg — Nadelberg
Tel. 4.03.20 (Umbrellas)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
TELLSTRASSE 1
(Electrician)

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 2.48.71

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Streitgasse 3 Tel. 2.82.80

WOLLENHOF
Manufacturers of Knitting Goods, Knitwear, Wools

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.43

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 13 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co., A. G. Berne
Marktgasse—Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21.

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 3 84 91 POSTCHECK III 887
(FURS)

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Bubenbergplatz 9. Tel. 3.13.27.
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 Ecke Waisenhaus BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at **Geschwister Ehrhardt**
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 34
Berne
FIRST CLASS RADIO SETS
Your Service Man Tel. 2.15.34

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BETT u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstrasse 8 Tel. 2.61.22

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16
(SANITARY INSTALLATION)

Feinbäckerei Konditorei
Marktgasse 62 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.531

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

daheim
Restful sleep in the center of the city; Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50
Excellent Menus from Fr. 1. upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant, Zeughausgasse, Berne

Stationery Shop
J. MORGANTHALER
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church

Hossmann & Rupf
Waisenhausplatz 1-3
Damen & Herrenhandschuhe
für Strasse, Anlass & Sport
(Gloves for everyone)

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

PELZHAUS
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style.
Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19.

BIEL

Bureau Einrichtungen
Installations de Bureaux
Erge Stahlmöbel Meubles Erge
FRANZ KUHN
37, Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55
(OFFICE FURNITURE)

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

BONNETERIE
E. & M. Tanner
27 Nidaugasse
se recommande HOSIERY

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz, 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)
Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.56
(GREENGROCER)

Molkerei A. Hauri
Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-448, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 78 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

EPICERIE
Fruits and Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber Tel. 5.36.36
(On porte à domicile)
Grocer and Greengrocer

INTERLAKEN

FRITZ FELLER
Rosenstrasse 28
Specialist in
CENTRAL HEATING AND SANITARY INSTALLATIONS

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
8 rue du Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
Paillettaz S.A.
For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
8 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LUCERNE

STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 2.15.31
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

Be Warm and Comfortable with the excellent COAL of
Häfliger & Kaeser S.A.
Rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 5.24.25

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich
Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyll"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon, Kt.- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Meller
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

CARPETS LINOLEUM
Schuster
ST. GALLEN, ZÜRICH

ALFONS KELLER
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
SPENGLEREI
St. Jakobstr. 11
Tel. 2.20.31

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
ZUM WOLLENHOF
Children's Outfits
Kinderbekleidung

PHOTO HOUSE
Kilfing
staatlich diplomiert
Entwickeln—Kopieren
Poststrasse 14

Glass, Ceramic, Porcelain, Crystal Household Goods
MÉNAGERE AG
Negasse 43 Tel. 2.23.69

DAMENHÜTE
Hofenstein
Millinery
POSTSTRASSE 19

J. PETER
Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80
Metzgergasse 14

M. WAPPLER-FRIDERICH
Multergasse 10
Seide, Sammt- Mercerie
Echarpes—Cravatten—Handschuhe
(Silks and Velvets)

WINTERTHUR

C. Schweizer
Spezialgeschäft für
HERREN-HÜTE, MÜTZEN UND PELZWAREN
Untertor 19 (Furs)

KRONAUER
Bauspenglerei, Sanitäre Anlagen
Gasherde Oefen
Graben 23 Tel. 2.60.55
(Sanitary Installations)

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

LEDER ASPER
alles für Lederarbeiten Spezialität
Handschuhe—Handtaschen—Gürtel
Stadelhoferstrasse 33 Tel. 2.79.22

GASSMANN
Zürich, Pestalozzistr. 7
Jolie Parade Fils
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments.

L. Kulli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4.64.15
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Household Goods

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.30.87
The house which deserves your confidence. Try it, please!

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstr. 90, Zürich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Branch House:
Lunch and Tea Room
Zum Rüden, Limmatquai 42.

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann Footwear
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 2.55.25

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heins Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

CAPE TOWN—Rondebosch

LADIES' HAIR STYLIST
Isobel
BEAUTY SPECIALIST
STATION ROAD
RONDEBOSCH
Late of London and Johannesburg Telephone 6-6359

DURBAN

MOTHERS! for YOUNG and OLD!
MODEL DAIRY PURE MILK
Is safest and best!
Phone 22317 DURBAN

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairstylists and Beauty Specialists
400a, West St., Durban Phone 26523
Hollywood, Aoutt's Arcade, Durban " 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban " 23292
Emiles 445 Manning Road, Durban " 87317
Emiles 236 Church St., Maritzburg " 2722

FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL
at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS [PTY.] LTD.
Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243, Pine St. (Opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

BABY LINEN SPECIALISTS
Our Motto:—
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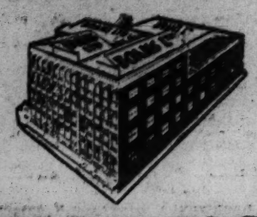

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun

By Corka

"H-m-m—Wonder what I did with the baby."

News From South Africa

Upper Darby, Penn.

Proof that mother love is overflowing national boundaries is shown by the following letter which the mother of an American soldier received from the mother of a South African soldier:

Cape Town, South Africa
Dear Mrs. L——:

You will probably wonder why you are hearing from a stranger in Cape Town, but we met your son when he was passing through here, and I told him I would write to you. He was near our home with three other soldiers when my husband met them and asked them to our home. Very soon we were all good friends and your son was telling me all about you as he insisted on helping me with the supper dishes.

I thought he looked well. As a matter of fact most of the men do, although life is anything but easy in the army. I said to them they reminded me of Shakespeare when he said, "These our princes are come home again from the four corners of the earth." The boys said they would come on Tuesday and go on the Cableway up our beautiful mountain, but I did not see them again. As your poet Longfellow writes, "They fold their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away."

My son was home after a long time in Libya. His experiences have been enough to last a lifetime. I hope all is well with you. So, salaams to the Mother of an American soldier from the Mother of a South African soldier!—Mrs. G.

How much the American soldier appreciated the kindness shown him abroad is evidenced by his letter home concerning his African visit:

Somewhere in India
Dear Mother:

We stopped at two towns. The English people really treat us swell! I met a family by the name of —— and they said they would write you. The people just stop you on the street and ask you to have tea. It really turns out to be dinner or supper. They also have very nice service clubs for men in uniform. We ride the buses, go swimming, go to all sorts of amusements for nothing. We went to a hotel where they were turning civilians away, and they let us in. They treat soldiers here much better than they did in the States and are more sociable. . . .

Have you bought me any defense bonds? Buy as many as you can. We are getting the best of everything and they can only continue this way as long as everyone supports us. There are a million little things I never noticed back home and now when I come home I'll treasure them. Now I know why everything happens for the best. You have to leave something before you realize how much it meant.

I really feel swell, traveling and serving my country at the same time. What more could a man ask?—C——.

The Navy Speaks

We've taken a pretty heavy licking from the U-boats—and we will as long as there are U-boats, perhaps. But we have found ways to successfully compete against them. In the zone we have established, we have lost only six ships and I am proud to say—although I say it with trepidation—that we haven't yet lost a ship loaded with troops since we started this war.

Capt. L. F. Loretto,
Director of Public Relations for the U. S. Navy

Three Guesses

Answer: Good, odd, damp, ample, pleasing, single, gleeful, full, low, wan.

Daily Anecdote

Where the Fruit Grows

Jim Reardon, President of the San Francisco Board of Public Works, was one day making a political speech to a group of working-men. Approaching the climax of his appeal, Mr. Reardon was eloquent. "After all, the City Government is just like a tree—we officials are merely the branches, but you people are the roots and the trunk."

"Aye, true," spoke up one of the listeners, "but you must admit that all the plums grow on the branches."

Three Guesses

Gooddampleasingleefullowan

Here's a long and funny word.
Why is it so queer?
Because ten different adjectives
Are interwoven here.

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page)

Daily Quotation

NECESSITY can set me helpless on my back, but she cannot keep me there; nor can four walls limit my vision.—MICHAEL FAIRLESS

Do Russian Names Trouble You?

Here's a Partial Solution

With the current emphasis on Russia in newspapers, books, plays, and moving pictures, who hasn't had difficulty with those "unpronounceable" names? During your reading, you probably have identified the characters by mentally preserving a picture of their names or by turning every so often to the index of characters. Perhaps you have read the whole book or an article through without even bothering to identify anyone by names which to you seemed so long and complicated. And, of course, you have never tried to say them to yourself aloud while reading, for you decided that you are no tongue-twister.

Well, let's see just what makes Russian names so much of a problem.

We must remember that in Russia, a father's first name becomes his offspring's middle name with a common rule that suffixes "ovich" and "evich" are added for the male, and "ovna" and "evna" for the female.

A Few Examples

Let's take as an example such a well-known name as Lev Nicolaevich Tolstoy. His first name is Lev, and we immediately know that his father's name was Nicolai. Adding to that "evich" and you get Nicolaevich. Lev's brother, also a famed writer and poet, was Nicolai. Thus they were identified as Lev Nicolaevich, and Nicolai Nicolaevich. Lev's daughter's name is Alexandra. Thus we get Lev-ovna, which, however, is slightly irregular in the usual rule of just adding suffix "ovna," because the name Lev is stilted. So "e" is dropped out of Lev for the sake of euphony and we get Lvovna.

You probably want to know when this double-name combination is used. Always when not too intimate and yet not too formal terms of address are desirable.

Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov

Let's take another very familiar name as an example: Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov. In Russia Ivan is a common name like John. Ivanovich is his middle name and denotes the fact that Ivan's father's name was also Ivan. Ivanov, his surname, bears no relation to his first or middle name. It's merely taken as a possible example. It could have been Petrov, or Kalinin, or anything else.

Suppose Ivan has a sister Olga. Her name then would be Olga Ivanovna Ivanova. The change of suffixes denotes the sex. Similarly, a brother Peter would be Peter Ivanovich. You see it's as simple as that.

Sometimes, however, instead of a name Ivan you see Vania. This change is due to the flexibility of Russian language which by changing prefixes and suffixes in names does away with actual adjectives. Thus Vania can become Vanichka (Ivan dear), or Vanusha (Ivan darling), or Vanka (Ivan bad), etc.

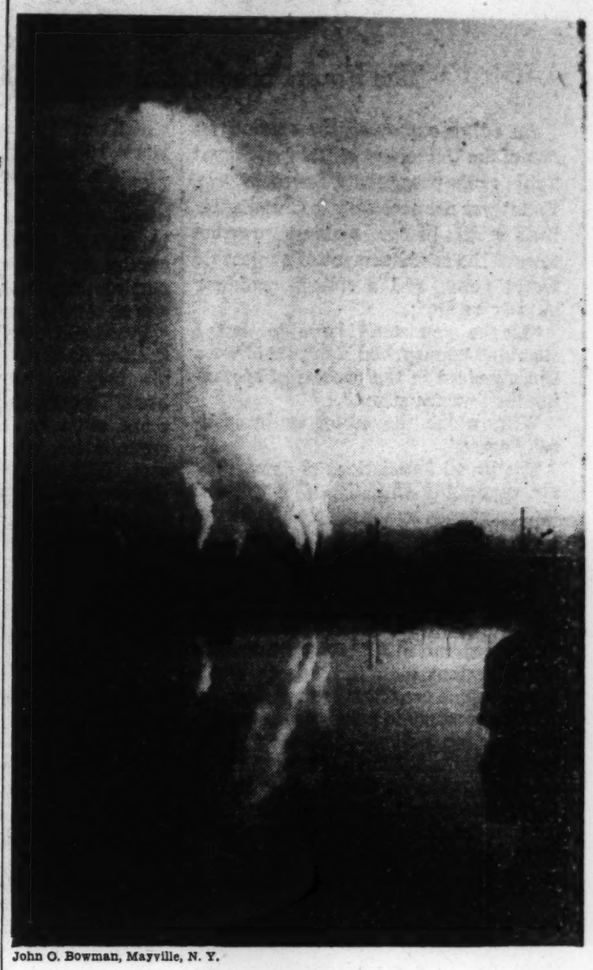
And here is a tip on pronunciation: when trying to pronounce Russian names say every letter as it is written—phonetically. Place the accent on the second syllable of a shorter name, and on a third syllable of a longer one, and your success in pronouncing Russian names will be 85 per cent assured!

Nadine Cherkes

A Verse for Today...

And he arose, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.—MARK 4:39

Camera Club



John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

The Industrial Front

In Lighter Vein

Incriminating

The woman autoist posed for a snapshot in front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece. "Don't get the car in the picture," she warned, "or my husband will think I ran into the place."—Cooperation.

Saves Time

Junior Senator: "When somebody comes around with a new theory, you always endorse it. Why is that?"

Senior Senator: "I'd rather endorse it than have it explained to me."—Atlanta Two Bells.

NEWS ITEM—WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—CHEMISTS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT BULLETS CAN BE MADE FROM ORANGES.

NO DOUBT THE FLEET USES ONLY NAVEL ORANGES
CRATE OF NAVELS COMING UP
THIS IS MORE FUN THAN USING A GUN
SO! THAT'S WHERE ALL THE AMMUNITION IS GOING!
SUN KISS
IF WE DON'T GET INTO A BATTLE SOON OUR SHELLS WILL ALL SPOIL
AMMUNITION DUMP
CALIFORNIA ORANGES
FLORIDA ORANGES
ORANGES
GRAPE FRUIT
VAN CELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Has to Be So Careful These Days*

By LE PELLEY

REMEMBER, BENJAMIN.... YOU HAVE TO GET UP EARLY IN THE MORNING TO GO TO SCHOOL !
I'm THE SCHOOLHOUSE. I HEAR YOU DON'T LIKE ME MUCH...
WELL...
WHAT !? DO YOU WANT TO GROW UP TO BE AN IGNOR AMOS LIKE ME ?!
IGNOR AMOS
Hmm.... PROPAGANDA !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well—er·r—at Least They'll Know I've Been There*

By RODGERS

Hooray! We're going to Uncle George's farm after all!
Just over the Labor Day week-end, but that's long enough to say "hello" to everybody -
Including the rabbits! Yes sir! Especially the rabbits!
Except for ol' Jerry they've had the farm to themselves all summer and I suppose they're beginning to think they own the place!
Well, I'll soon straighten them out on that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And It Won't Be a Strait Jacket*

By THE HAGERS

Down Drakeville's quay the Mayor raced. Said Ted, "The Coast Guard we've disgraced."
"We didn't know this was a mine," I quacked. "Your Honor, we'll resign."
"Resign? Indeed you won't!" said he. "I'll cite you both for bravery.
The Coast Guard needs ducks of your type. You'll get a jacket with a stripe!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Four Freedoms and Christianity

An editor expressed the opinion, on one of the University of Chicago Round Table radio programs a few days ago, that it was not necessary to Christianize the world before making progress toward the establishment of a tolerable world peace, and a college professor quickly replied:

"Maybe you don't have to, but I shouldn't be surprised if the world were Christianized in the process of spreading the four freedoms."

With which the editor enthusiastically agreed.

The broad foundations of democracy are essentially Christian. Government "of the people, by the people and for the people"; "liberty, equality, fraternity"; the rights of man—all are simply ways of expressing the fundamental Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. President Roosevelt has said of the four freedoms that they are based on the idea that man is made in God's image, which is a Christian tenet.

Is it necessary to persuade the people of Christian nations—including many in the United States—to practice a greater degree of Christianity before they will consent to a peace based on the four freedoms? Many will glibly assert that no non-totalitarian nation would oppose freedom of speech and of religion, freedom from want and from fear for its people. Yet some of the most vigorous opposition to these basic principles in their ultimate implications may eventually be found to emanate from citizens of the United Nations.

Privileged groups everywhere, and particularly in countries where full constitutional democracy has not existed, will be reluctant to grant the substance of the first freedom—that of speech and expression. Even freedom of worship is not genuinely accepted by some professed Christians.

The full implications of freedom from want are almost unlimited. President Roosevelt translates this into world terms as follows: "Economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants." Would American industrialists agree to a leveling of tariff walls which would permit the products of the world to enter the United States and compete with home products on an equal basis? Would Central European nationalists agree to removing customs barriers in the interests of the whole continent? Would rulers of colonial empires permit all nations to have equal access to vital raw materials?

Freedom from fear implies world reduction of armaments so that aggression may never again rear its frightful head. To carry out such an ideal plan there must be a co-operative world organization which functions 100 per cent. Without policing of armaments, the sons of today's fighting men may find themselves involved in another war more terrible than any yet known. When the present war ends, will the un-Christianlike qualities of selfishness, greed, and blind isolationism repeat their sins and mistakes of twenty years ago?

It will not be necessary to educate the people of the United Nations as a whole into accepting the four freedoms. Is it necessary to persuade anyone to do without war, to accept peace and plenty, prosperity and liberty? It is not requisite to freedom and peace that every nation adopt an identical model of constitutional democracy. Government must often conform to a traditional pattern, but freedom always rules where ultimate sovereignty resides in the people.

The peoples of the world are ready for the four freedoms. They have long waited for these things, and in many cases have followed will-o'-the-wisp leaders in a vain search for them. Their universal attainment may necessitate some material sacrifice on the part of many who have long had more than their share of the world's goods. Those who have enjoyed special privileges may be required to relinquish them. However, for the sake of future peace, of equality of opportunity for all mankind, of liberty, and justice, no individual can hesitate to support with all his might the movement to establish the four freedoms in all the world—a movement in which the war is but the opening and necessarily most disagreeable phase.

Uncle Sam Needs Their Help

There is good judgment in the Government's recent announcement that the Nation's southern border is to be opened for temporary immigration of Mexican farm workers. Three purposes will be fulfilled. First, it assures an important food-producing area of adequate labor to handle its many vegetable and fruit crops in the food-for-victory campaign; second, it will promote good will between two sister republics of the continent; third, it will free a certain number of United States citizens for war work.

The Farm Security Administration will have general charge of the project, which has been arranged through the State Department. Mexican workers will come only to those areas where labor is needed. Transportation will be paid from the Mexican's home to the work area and return. The immigrants will not be subject to military service in the United States armed forces. The farmers must pay newcomers the going wages in the community, with a minimum of 30 cents an hour.

From all angles, the arrangements seems likely to be helpful. Farmers and fruit growers are hard pressed, since Japanese labor is in concentration camps and most of the "Okies" are in the airplane plants.

'Covered Wagon' Rides Again

The seagoing yacht is not the only "pleasure craft" which has been diverted from its intended purpose to aid in the national war effort. There is the automobile trailer which has solved an apparently insurmountable housing problem by sheltering thousands of workers' families in the "boom towns" created through the sudden establishment of gigantic airplane factories and munitions plants in scores of medium-sized communities.

Originally designed to afford family groups an inexpensive vacation independent of hotel, restaurant, or tourist inn, the trailer was quickly adapted to a surprising variety of uses. It served as a home for college students of moderate means, did duty as an office in construction camps, or, its sightseeing services ended, was variously used as a secluded study, a playhouse, or a spare bedroom for overnight guests.

Now this versatile "vacation cottage" is providing emergency housing in 400 defense areas where war industries have been the cause of an influx of workers and their families so large that even in sizable cities every available home, cottage or room has been filled. Middle River, Maryland, has a camp containing 5,000 of these "ambulating apartments" while Wichita, Kansas, an airplane manufacturing center, has a trailer population estimated at 2,500 within its city limits. For its contribution to national defense, along with scores of ships being turned out for the Navy Department, this 1942 version of the "prairie schooner" should not be overlooked.

Labor's Better Celebration

Labor Day, 1942, promises to go down in American annals as unique. No parades were planned and few public speakings. Ordinarily considered union labor's day to celebrate, union men planned to work—especially those millions engaged in necessary war industries.

But union labor may well feel like celebrating. Its membership has reached the highest point in history. Its record has been one of steady progress. Its leadership, its membership, have much to learn about behavior and methods. But in the last ten years, with favorable legislation to aid them, unions have gained eight million members. A total of eleven million wage-earners, more than one-quarter of America's workers, are now enrolled in trade unions.

The action of workers in staying on the job and maintaining uninterrupted production of war materials is an example which will redound to the workers' credit. Shipyard employees are doing much more for their country laying the keels and launching new ships, and longshoremen in loading others bound for the front, than in marching behind a brass band or cheering an orator.

This is evidence that labor is widely aware of what it—in common with all those who make up a democracy—has at stake in this world struggle. No free labor movement could survive a defeat at the hands of totalitarianism. Labor will never lose by more fully appreciating that its own welfare is only one part of a whole.

Idly turning the pages of an ancient magazine, we came across the picture of a long lost friend—Sliced Bananas on Cereal.

Our Readers Say—

A Drive to Collect Brass

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States is my adopted nation. This beloved America has at last been awakened. As one who 35 years ago came to the friendly shores, I recall well that these happy-go-lucky Yanks never realized how wasteful they were about everything. Now the incredible debauchery of the Axis gangsters has forced them to go without things.

Tin-can drive: were we not all amazed at the amount of perfectly good steel and tin which was recovered from the lowly tin can that up to the present had been used only for the adornment of our landscapes?

Rubber drive: another revelation. Yet it did take a war of universal proportion to make us dig out the vast fortune of that precious rubber.

Brass drive! Yes you heard right. Brass drive. Maybe you think that just because the junkies all over the country have been busy collecting a lot of discarded stuff there is nothing left to salvage. There is in these United States an average of at least two old alarm clocks and some other things made of brass or nickel in each and every household. Now there are over 45,000,000 homes in the good United States. Each house can average from one and one-half to two pounds of brass, or say a probable total of 80,000,000 pounds. Take that amount of brass and make shells and you have the idea.

All who are fired with a desire to do something can go and organize the neighborhood, city or even the State, and see that our Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts or the youngsters in or out of such organizations gather these old clocks and other pieces of brass. It is no problem to find willing hands to do this little chore. All fire stations, old age pensioners, certain hospitals; yes, and many a man behind bars will welcome the opportunity to pass the time usefully.

It can be done!

We proved it with tin. We proved it with rubber. We'll prove it with brass. This is a job for leaders!

Spokane, Wash. E. C. GINDRAUX

'Shall We Ignore Their Records?'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have space enough to say a few words replying to a letter by Mr. A. Barr Comstock titled, "Shall We Ignore Their Records?"

I disagree with Mr. Comstock's assumption that the so-called isolationists were mistaken. On the contrary, they were correct. They said if this government continued to extend "aid short of war" to one of the belligerents, we should eventually be drawn in. We were. The interventionists said we could aid Britain "short of war" and still not be an active belligerent. We tried it and got in.

Anyone should know if you take sides in a fight you are in. At least the isolationists knew it. J. H. B.

Washington

"Sad Tires"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

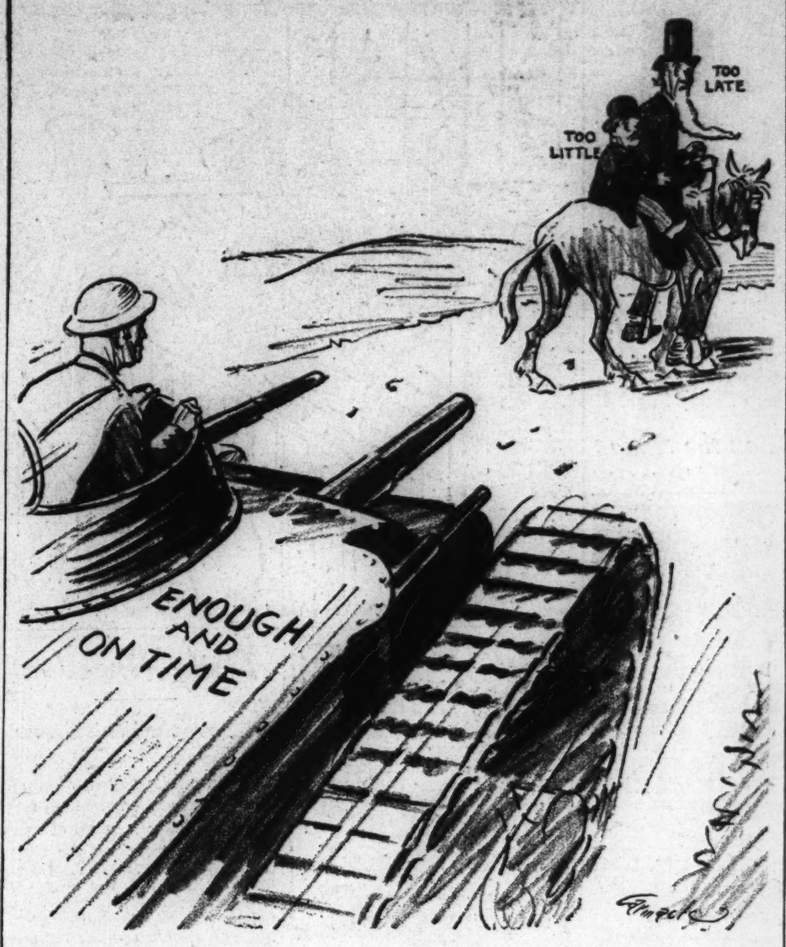
In "The Winter's Tale," William Shakespeare wrote some lines which are quite apropos today with our gasoline rationing, rubber rationing, and all:

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a:
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.

Boston JANE L. EMERSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Gangway!



Londoners Eating Well, Thank You

LONDON

I'll begin by answering you on the subject of food. You were writing about the food parcel, saying the papers had grim stories about the situation here. I think something ought to be done about these stories. What can be the explanation of them? I remember some time ago a man who came over here on some job—a Congressman, I think—told the press on his return that he had stayed in one of the best hotels and lost twenty-eight pounds in a fortnight, or something like that. It's all nonsense. I weigh just exactly what I did before the war.

Everybody in this country can get a perfectly adequate supply of food; it's true there are sometimes shortages of particular things in particular districts, but never for very long. . . .

I imagine that American soldiers and others now over here for the first time and still quite unused either to rationing or to our ordinary eating habits do think we must be starving. It's true, of course, that I eat one meal a day in a restaurant, and that a household eating all its meals at home has more of a problem to make rations go round and has to be a bit inventive. But that's why communal restaurants have been invented.

I'm not trying to soothe you down and calm any doubts you may have about me. It's just that people in America who knew England and our way of life before oughtn't to be upset by the stories they may hear.

There really is, so far, enough of all the staples. What we haven't got is the huge margin of extravagant choice, and also a lot of the trimmings that make the staples attractive. A London Soho restaurant that used to serve fifteen or twenty different main dishes now perhaps serves a choice of only four or five. But, for instance, I lunched at Veglio's the other day—the little Swiss place that H. was so enthusiastic about. I could choose between mackerel, cod, veal escalope, or ravioli: I had the cod and it was very good. Someone who was with me had mackerel, a huge, hearty fish, grilled complete. If you were housekeeping here now you would be annoyed at the absence of cream, orange juice, fresh eggs, dried fruits, and so on, and you'd try to think of variations and refinements still possible, but in fact you'd provide a series of excellent meals. . . .

I have just come back from a tour of Citizens' Advice Bureaux by the Queen. I had to stage-manage the tour, which was, of course, really a very simple affair. But you can imagine how much teacup fuss it created—local Mayors to be considered, just who was to be presented, etc. On top of this, regulations about secrecy—these tours in wartime are not allowed to become known in advance. At each of the three Bureaux there were about a dozen genuine inquirers, with whom the Queen talked. She has certainly great, simple charm of manner, and it is difficult to remember to preserve conventional etiquette in talking with her. . . .

We followed the Queen's car, and it was amusing to watch the reactions of the London populace. In front there was only a police cyclist, and as he is nowadays a very familiar figure he didn't attract much notice. Most people looked dumbly at the car, and by the time it had got well past them showed a dawning comprehension that it was an unusual sight. Children were usually quicker, and there was one nice scene of a greengrocer and his family just grasping the situation in time to seize and wave a cabbage and a cauliflower as the car went by. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Quiet on the Hustings

By Frank L. Perrin

As the season approaches in the off-year political campaign in the United States the people in whose behalf aspiring and ambitious candidates for public office rehearse the speeches to be delivered approach the ordeal unworried and unafraid. For the most part, it is realized, radio time and the handy stop-and-start switch insure us all against the ordeals once not readily escapable. The hustings, conveniently provided by shady groves and public city squares, are now transferred to the home. No longer does the silver-tongued orator persuade himself that he can hold his audience spellbound and responsive while he expounds and harangues hour after hour. He must tell his appealing story within the time prescribed by the radio program or fixed even more arbitrarily by individual listeners.

Those of younger generations have no recollections and little appreciation of the experiences, the ordeals, of their forebears who endured the extemporaneous oratory of politicians, pulpiteers, and free-lance expounders of economic theories, in that period when the physical endurance of the speaker and not the patience of the audience, fixed the hour of adjournment. The men and women, boys and girls, of that earlier period submitted to these wordy haranguers quite willingly, always realizing before the event what must be endured. It was a diversion often dearly bought. Diversions were infrequent in those days when even the music dispensed by the Village Cornet Band seemed sweet and inspiring.

In those remembered days the itinerant preacher who had graduated from the factory or blacksmith shop spoke in language understandable, if not always inspiring. The country lawyer seeking election as Congressman viewed prophetically with profound alarm on one hand, while pointing with becoming pride on the other. To us who listened, not always believing, depending upon the political faith of the voting head of the family, the political speaker was, unmistakably, the man of the hour. His preferment, even if temporary, had given him a new importance. Upon him some identifying if not illuminating mantle had fallen.

There were long evenings in the dimly lighted country church where "protracted" meetings were held. The kerosene lamps with their wall reflectors seemed sometimes to picture the golden glories or the fiery bottomless chasms suggested by the words of the traveling exhorter. But in some way, or for some reason, the most vivid and horrendous images were of a void which gaped hungrily to receive the sleepy or the careless. It seemed wise to keep awake and be alert.

There is an element of imposed safety in this modern arrangement which limits the output and somewhat circumscribes the volume of spontaneous and random oratory. This the adventuring and unsophisticated politician should appreciate, for thereby he may be less apt to make promises which are soon forgotten or which cannot, even with delegated opportunity, be fulfilled. The roads along which these seekers after public preferment have traveled, the elect and the defeated and disillusioned alike, are strewn with broken promises and the wrecked hopes of camp-followers and shattered satellites.

This modern arrangement, preferable in every way to the loosely safeguarded oratorical practices so long endured, may be still further perfected. The favorite expression of a once influential politician was, "Let us look at the record!" But the record, however valuable and illuminating, was not complete. Caution may provide a means of preserving an actual record of the pledges, the prophesies, of those who seek to lead and direct, but who too often mislead and misdirect. Then we may, if we choose, listen to the record. Evasion would not then be so easy.

I do not predict a pleasant home-coming for some of the members of Congress who must return to repair or rebuild their political fences before November. Much has been indelibly written into the record during the last two years. It is too soon for the folks at home to have forgotten what was promised. The record of performance is just as easily recalled. The task ahead cannot be approached carelessly or slightingly by those who have prepared what they hope will be a convincing alibi.

The handshaking politician must, if he hopes to be sent back to help in shaping war and postwar plans, revise his manner of approach and his methods of persuasion. Those who will greet him on the hustings decided long ago that their job is to help win the war. They have just as definitely decided that this also is the job their Representatives and Senators must also undertake without evasion or mental reservation.

The Wide Horizon

Can We Also Win the Peace?

By Dr. D. F. Fleming

Delivered over Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn.

I know that there are some who say it is too early to talk about winning the peace; we had better win the war first. Of course we must win the war first. That is the number one job, upon which everything depends. Nor do I say "everything" in any casual sense. This is the first war in which we have had everything at stake—our free institutions, our civilian way of life, our Christian faith, our ability to trade with all the earth, our economic security, our very existence as a self-governing people. All these things were endangered by the German bid for world power in 1914, but not so fully as now. . . .

Yet only a shade in urgency behind the winning of the war is the necessity of winning the peace. The peace is what we are after—one that won't evaporate in our hands like the last one did. . . .

We must not be deterred by those who tell us not to talk about the peace until the war is over. If by then we do not have a mighty determination to carry through this time, we shall lose the peace again. There is always reaction after the high endeavors of a great war, always mental and spiritual exhaustion, always a yearning just to get back to "normalcy" and to eschew everything so complicated as world politics, always many people whom the war has disturbed who will be angry and resentful against the powers that be and whatever they propose. Indeed some of those who are telling us to keep quiet about the peace are the very ones who will oppose any constructive organization of the peace. . . .

Victory we must have, but it is not enough to "Remember Pearl Harbor." Behind Pearl Harbor we must remember the scores of millions of patient Chinese people who had every indignity visited upon them while we did nothing effective about it. Behind Pearl Harbor, we must always be conscious of the dozens of free nations brutally suppressed in Europe and always aware that all liberty is having to fight for its life partly because we refused to interest ourselves in keeping the peace after 1918. At long last we must be aware that peace is not something which exists automatically; it is a dynamic thing which must be defended and operated and made to work every year. That has been made as certain as anything ever was by the constant improvement of the means of destruction. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that this planet will never see anything but war until strong international control of the big weapons of destruction is established. I believe, moreover, that this is the last chance we shall have ever to prevent the physical destruction of our own cities.

It is inescapable that there will be some kind of world government. That is the essence of this war. The thing is coming about, but the way it is done is important. . . . The thing will be done, by one method or the other, and each time we fail to do the job, we pay two enormous prices: One, the terrible price of another world war; and, two, the price of having to accept ultimately a more centralized world government than we rejected the last time. There were many who told us the League of Nations was a fearful super-state. Who does not now know that the League was too weak, and that our next structure of world government will have to have more power, not less? We do not know yet the details of the next world organization, but if those who are now campaigning against "Union Now" should succeed in defeating world organization again, they will ultimately have to accept something stronger than "Union Now."

The second force which dooms all isolationism to defeat is the economic unity of the world. That unity was already a clearly discernible fact in 1914. The first world war proved its existence beyond dispute and every intervening year has bound the peoples more tightly together economically. . . .

The Germans and Japanese propose to establish an iron government over the bulk of the globe—walling off vast closed economic preserves for themselves. If they fail, we must attempt to make the other solution work—to open up the raw materials and markets of the entire planet to every people on fair and even terms. . . .

In any event, we cannot go on from one bigger and better world war to another. By all means let us win this war, as soon as possible, in order that we may concentrate on the real business of building world institutions which will give us something more solid than a fitful breathing spell between wars.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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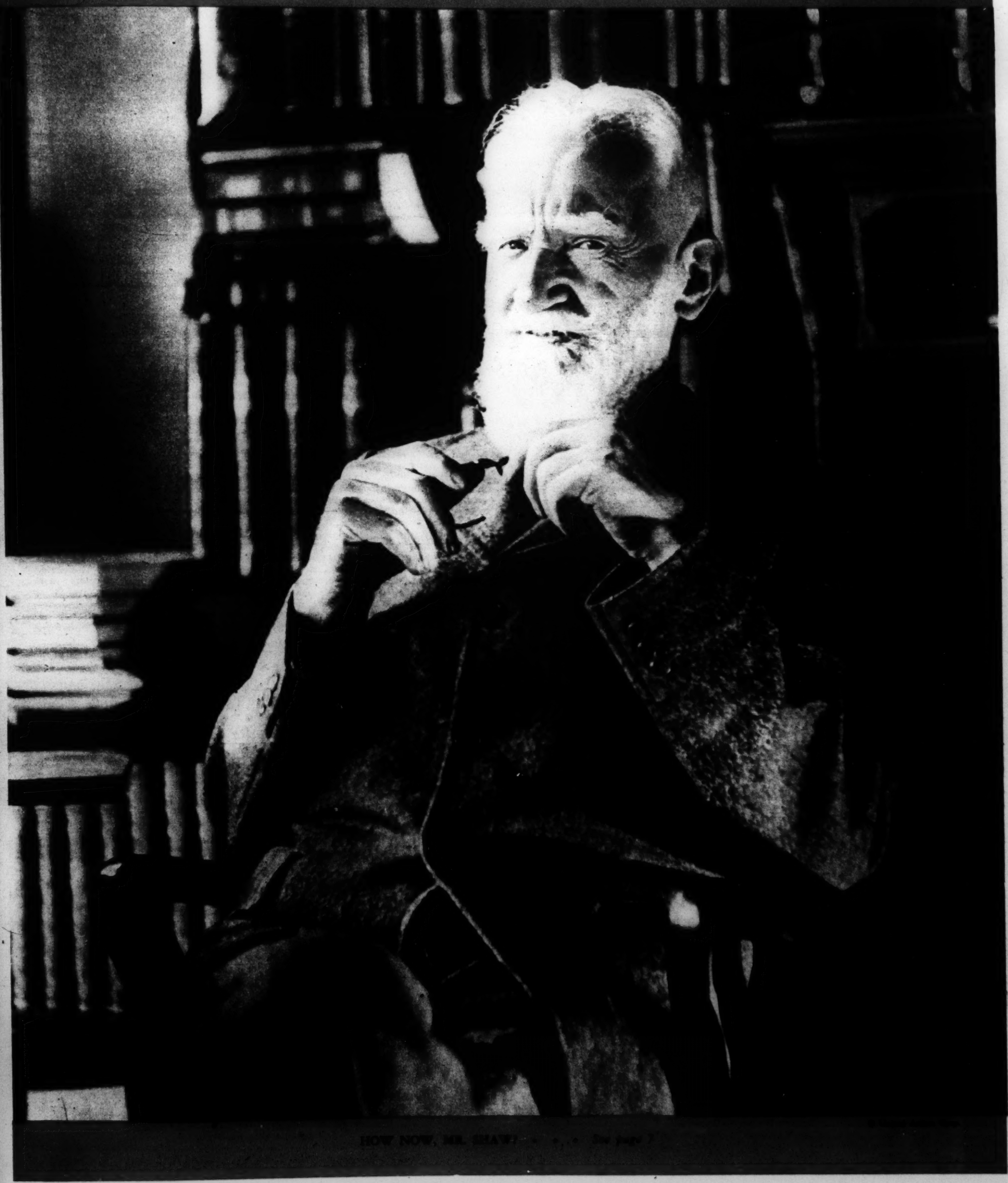
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1942*



HOW NOW, MR. SHAW? . . . . . . See page 2

The Polonaise Still Sounds

By Ann Su Cardwell.

All Photographs Are Reproduced From German Newspapers

"PLAYGROUND FOR GERMAN CHILDREN ONLY"
This Sign—Now Posted at the Entrance to a Warsaw Public Playground—Bears Mute Testimony to the German Policy of Racial Superiority. It Sends Polish Children Back to the Slums—and Ruins

...BUREAU OF CONSUMERS: "THE GERMAN LANGUAGE RULES!"
...ays the General Government Caption With This Picture. It Continues: "Polish Signs Are Being Eliminated and Replaced by Signs in the German Language"

WARSAW is a city of contradictions. The Germans made Krakow the capital of the General Government, announcing that Warsaw was henceforth to be a provincial town, a rail center with a working-class population. But never was Warsaw more the capital of the Polish nation, "the heart and mind of Poland," than today. Poles laugh at the idea of Krakow as a capital. Warsaw is the Polish control center. Warsaw establishes the line of Polish action, determines Polish attitudes, whether it is question of politics, social life, or economics. As Warsaw does, so does Poland.

"Niemecka Warszawo! (German Warsaw)"—so begin the more than 1,000 proclamations that have been issued by the German authorities. Nazi flags flaunt the hooked cross from posts and buildings. German soldiers parade to the music of German bands through Warsaw streets, German police, black-shirted insolent SS troops, blond boys—"Hitler's puppies," the Poles call them—with the Hitlerjugend insignia on their sleeves, are all a familiar part of the Warsaw scene.

All signs, public and private, are in German, with the Polish appearing below. The Polish eagles have long since disappeared from entrances to Government buildings. Street names have been changed, most of them given quite different designations. Beautiful Ujazdowska Avenue is Siegesalee, the Avenue of the Third of May—Bahnhofstr., Pulaska—Herr-Führer-Alee, Plac Napoleon—Postplatz, and so on through the lengthy list. Statues and monuments have disappeared, with the exception of two. Scaffolding was erected for the removal of the statue of the famous poet-patriot, Mickiewicz, and then the authorities changed their minds, apparently fearful of the consequences. Copernicus the Germans claim as their own, so they merely chaged the inscription and put the Polish astronomer on the "Volksliste," the Poles said.

This systematic and ruthless policy of germanization has made Warsaw externally as German, says a Polish journalist writing for Polish papers in London, as Berlin and Munich. But the change is only external. In two hours, he declares, the brown wash that Hitler has put on the Polish capital can and will be taken off when the proper time arrives. Those who have suffered most love most; in Warsaw the Polish spirit flames high.

It is a city of ruins, despite the passage of almost three years since the destruction was wrought. In certain once solidly built districts one may walk for a half hour with rubble or blackened walls or open ground on either side. Since the first year of occupation, when people repaired as best they could, no building material, not an ounce of lime or a nail, can be had without permit of the building department. Only houses occupied by Germans get repairs—if, indeed, they are taken care of. Removal of wrecked buildings was begun but not completed. Signs still warn of buildings on the verge of collapse. Yet despite the fact that 25 per cent of Warsaw was destroyed, that another 40 per cent could be made only in part habitable, that no new building—even of barracks to house refugees—has been allowed, the population of Warsaw has increased from a prewar 1,300,000 to what is estimated at more than 2,000,000. The best residential sections were reserved for the Germans, but any good apartment anywhere may be requisitioned. Occasions are still reported when Poles were given 10 minutes to get together not more than 55 pounds of baggage and get out, leaving all furniture and valuables.

There is appalling poverty in Warsaw. In no other part of Poland are the necessities of life so dear or so difficult to obtain. Prices are incomprehensible, untranslatable to us in this land of plenty. Polish ration cards do not grant a fraction of the amount of food required to keep a person in health, but even the rationed quantites are not available Everybody must buy illegally or starve; and here German readiness to accept bribes helps. People do live, though they are pasty-faced, hollow-cheeked, sunken-eyed, and emaciated. Hunger is written on every countenance. Beggars are everywhere; especially children, who crouch in entrances, ring doorbells 20 times a day; children that are often only walking skeletons. There are, too, many crippled soldiers among the beggars. These sing, sometimes loudly and defiantly, their soldier songs. Begging is a phase of Polish life that causes the gravest anxiety under such conditions.

Another Warsaw picture is happier.

"HOW DO THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW MANAGE TO LIVE?"
By Trade, Says the Author, Everyone Manages to Sell Something, Whether on the Regular or the Bootleg Market, Whether He Has Another Job or Not. Here Is Selling on a Warsaw Street

All through the night, as the Germans closed in on Warsaw, the Polish radio played the first bars of Chopin's stirring Polonaise every 30 seconds—to show that Warsaw had not fallen. Today, from latest underground reports out of Poland, Anzia Cardwell shows the same indomitable courage sustaining Warsaw through deadly fearful difficulties.

That [illegible] coffeehouse life. Always popular in Poland [illegible] coffeehouse now has an exceedingly important role. It is the one place where a living approach to Polish social activities can be carried on. It [illegible] place of opera, concerts, theaters, movies, magazines, radio, newspapers. Poles boycott the German-controlled movies and theater, one of the chief reasons being the 25 per cent tax for the German army. The inscription chalked on walls—"Only swine go to the movies"—expresses the Polish attitude. So the number of coffeehouses has increased beyond doubt. Former shops, homes on first, second, and third floors, have put out signs. On Marshalkowska Street alone there were over 200 last autumn. They have little to serve. They were getting enough flour and sugar to make cakes of sorts. The "tea" may be made from wild strawberry leaves and the "coffee" from barley or rye. But there one meets friends, learns the latest news and newest jokes, transacts business, and is entertained by leading Polish actors and musicians.

* * *

Clothing is as difficult to obtain as food. Any textile is of inestimable value. It is not unusual to see men wearing suits of paper, women with dresses or wraps of the same "fabric." One of the largest wallpaper houses of other days in Warsaw, where shortly before the war this writer selected paper for her apartment, is now manufacturing clothing from paper pulp. Good quality materials are so rapidly disappearing from the streets that persons whose clothing is too good arouse suspicion.

However, it is not to be assumed that all Warsaw looks dowdy and forlorn. As one writer remarks, a lady's hat may be turned on "the third side" but the cock feather on it is fresh and jaunty. Clever fingers, unlimited patience, and persistence accomplish amazing results with materials ordinarily fit only for the rag-picker. Shoes are all wooden-soled, the tops of a variety of materials; some of them are astonishingly good-looking. The Poles are not neglecting personal appearance. The [illegible] show its effect on morale. They are [illegible] proud. Elegance has by no means deserted Warsaw streets, and [illegible] say those in a position to know, it is not German women who supply it.

How do the Poles in Warsaw manage to live? Well, they say, if one must live, one lives. The first year was a succession of shocks, the second one of adjustments to a situation they had to accept, by the third year, paradoxically speaking, a normal life had been established for this abnormal temporary existence. They had contrived ways of support. One was through opening coffeehouses, of which we have spoken. The most popular of all occupations is trade, in which everybody engages, even those with regular employment elsewhere. Wages are not enough to live on. Poles are allowed to practice few professions. Hence professors, journalists, government officials, wives of high-ranking army officers, clerks, schoolboys, artists—everybody has turned to buying and selling, quite disproving the saying that the Pole has no gift for commerce. Some have stalls in the great public markets, a vast number are street sellers, still more are carrying on illegally—that is, selling food on the black market. Pushcarts filled with books are a noticeable feature. Everything is offered, from picture postcards to articles of the merchant's own wardrobe.

* * *

In addition to performances in the coffeehouses, the musicians have taken to giving concerts on the streets and in the courts. Distinguished conductors from the Opera and Philharmonic now wield the baton in the open air, still leaders of large orchestras. There are more than 100 large groups and countless smaller ones, not to mention individual performers. Both professional musicians and music students have turned to this as one means of keeping alive. Audiences are generous when the hat is passed; on occasion even banknotes have been contributed. They do not stop with money and applause but sometimes present the conductor with flowers, exactly as if he had been conducting a symphony in a great hall.

Lack of communication has offered

(Continued on page 15)

"MUSICIANS HAVE TAKEN TO THE STREETS"
Distinguished Conductors and Musicians From the Opera and Philharmonic Can Be Found Wielding Baton and Bow in the Open Air. Audiences Are Generous When the Hat Is Passed

TODAY, THE POLISH WHITE EAGLE IS BEING TORN DOWN
By the Occupying Soldiery. Tomorrow, Say the People of Warsaw Confidently, It Will Resume Its Place on This Entrance to a Government Building in the Nation's Capital

What Do You Mean, Retired?

By Janet Mabie

AT FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT headquarters a Chief Petty Officer, passing along the corridor, noticed a man waiting at the information desk. A man in uniform, his chest covered with campaign bars, his hair snow-white, but his bearing erect and authoritative, and in his eyes that telltale look—the Navy look. Once a man gets that look in his eyes he never really loses it.

"Where have I seen him?" thought the Chief. He couldn't place him, but he went over. "How do you do, Sir," he said. "Nice to have you aboard."

The man wearing all the campaign bars got up and shook hands. "I can't think of your name, and I'm sorry about that, but haven't we been aboard the same ship?"

Perhaps it was something in the voice, perhaps the carrying of the head, the line of the jaw, that brought back the picture. "Yes, we have, Sir," said the Chief. "I was a gunpointer under your command on the U. S. S. Maine on a trip around the world in 1907—in Theodore Roosevelt's administration."

"Of course." He smiled slightly, giving the Chief's hand an extra shake, warmly. "Well, let me say I hope we shall be shipmates again—I'm asking for active duty."

And did he get it? To answer that, let us shift to another scene.

To an industrial city, somewhere in New England, at noonday, with whistles shrieking, and flags flying, and the workmen gathered in the yard, and microphones set up on a flag-draped platform, and the head of the company introducing Rear Admiral G—. For, today, the Navy confers its "E" for excellence on the plant. And who is this Rear Admiral? The tall, lean, white-haired man in uniform, his chest covered with campaign bars, his eyes keen with the Navy look. The Rear Admiral who had retired from active duty, at 64 as provided in Navy regulations. He had been inactive for 11 years, and would be yet, so far as the Navy is concerned, if his dinner on Dec. 7, 1941, hadn't been interrupted by a maid, rushing in white-faced from the kitchen, pouring out the shocking words that had just come over the kitchen radio. The man who had appeared at District headquarters, the morning of Dec. 8, at 9 o'clock, saying, simply, "You must find something I can do, alongside my shipmates."

It has an effect on workmen in war industries, seeing these retired service men back at their own insistence in the service. They watch carefully a man who has been retired and who must make sacrifices to take up active duty again. They listen attentively when such a man stands upon a platform within the plant yard, with the American flag snapping in the breeze beside him, while he thanks the men in the name of the U. S. Government, and the Secretary of the Navy, for working hard, and doing a good job, and bringing honor to their country, their employers and themselves.

We were permitted to look through a couple of folders of letters that had come in to one of the Districts. The officer in charge said that, whatever the district, there would be folders of similar letters. You didn't have to read what one man wrote about the number of his years, for the old-fashioned, spidery handwriting, small and fine, told more than words could. "It would be the proudest day of my life if I could serve on regular duty again. But I have some little experience as a public speaker and, while I cannot speak any longer myself in public, if you could make use of my services, perhaps writing speeches or assembling data. . . ."

"I am not much of a speech-maker, but I believe I can make the grade," wrote another who was on Dewey's ship in the Santiago engagement, "and I don't need to tell you, I am willing and proud to do anything, any time, for the Navy."

"Having retired from active duty in 1919," said a letter written on thin, yellowed paper that had perhaps been bought years ago in quantity on the China station, "I have no proper uniform in which to appear. But if this is no barrier, I enclose a list of my tours of duty, and I will be grateful if you will make use of me."

"Since being retired, I have lived in a university town and been privileged to make many friends among the young people. As there will be more and more young men interested in Naval service, I would appreciate it if you could make use of me for recruiting talks."

They aren't all rear admirals, retired, who want to get back to serve with their shipmates. Or all generals and colonels. There are plain men from the ranks, who served a hitch or two, or three, then retired to civilian life and civilian occupation. But this is too much for them and they come in. If they are turned down the first time, they come again. And again. There was one man who came in 11 times before he talked with the officer he was determined to see. Each of the 11 times he said precisely the same words, in a severe, let's-have-no-fooling-about-this tone. "I was 44 years on the Government pay roll. I served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine campaign, and the World War. Maybe I'm a little rusty but I'm not rusted-out, and I feel I should take the place of some younger man who can go to sea." In the end it worked. They found a place for him. And glad to have him aboard.

There was a chief machinist, at a war plant. "I'm ready and have been since Pearl Harbor," he said simply when he came in during one lunch hour. But on the card that was part of his credentials there was a notation: Key man. That meant in the large navy yard where he worked, that he was absolutely essential. "Sir? How about this?" He tapped the notation on the card. "Can't I get this designation removed somehow, so I can get back with my shipmates? I would appreciate it if you could fix this up for me." He was so hard to convince that his best would be done, right in his job as chief machinist, that finally they had a rear admiral explain to him the way it was. That time he accepted it. You don't serve five or six hitches in the Navy and give a rear admiral an argument.

Very few, retired from the service and trying now to get back in, are retired in the sense that they are idle, have no occupation. A great many of them, looking back on Navy service as the high adventure of their lives, are adapting their service experience to skilled civilian jobs, often at pay higher than their service rating. Something else makes them so determined to get back in.

Trying to define it, we ran into a man in the thick of trying every way he could think of to get back in. It's hard to put such a man into words. In a way he is the Navy. An old sea dog, his very eyebrows seem crusty with salt. His face was weathered by ten thousand suns. He talked in the high, unpitched chortle of Popeye, walked with the rolling gait, the thin, wiry energy. He listened politely while we tried to put into words he'd agree to, the reason for this large-scale anxiousness to get back in. He studied us with the awe of the man of the sea, used to doing and saying things simply, at the spectacle of someone getting all wound up in mere language.

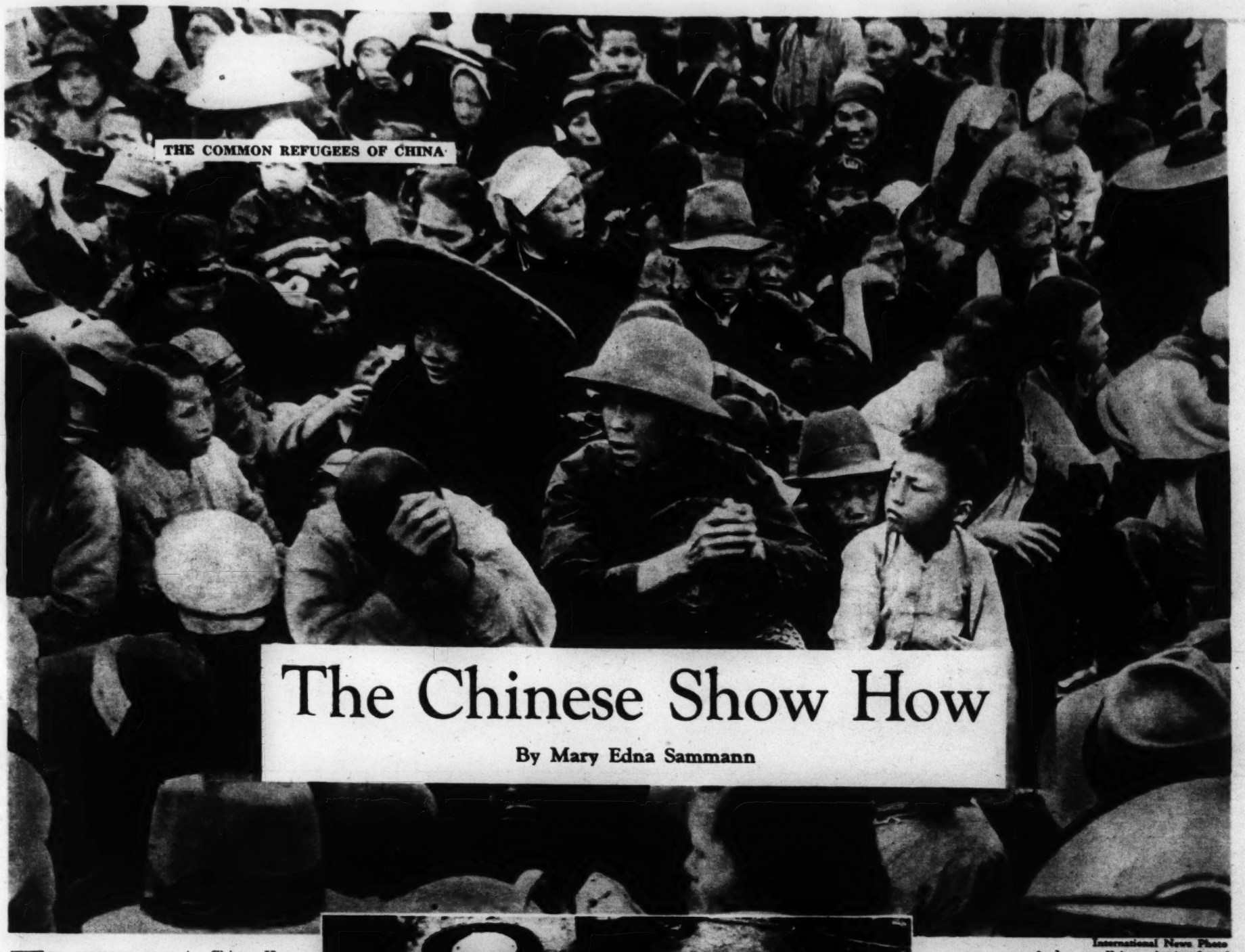
Finally he said, thoughtfully, "You don't like to see your shipmate in and not be in, yourself."

That, after all, is just what the rear admiral (ret.) said.

A VETERAN VETERAN—BACK IN SERVICE

Harris & Ewing

Chief Boatswain's Mate George Sanderson Is Back on the Job. He Has Campaign Badges Marking Service in Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, the Philippines, the Boxer Uprising, and the Last World War. He Wears Ten Gold Service Stripes. He Lately Went to the Washington Navy Yard to Visit the Ancient U. S. S. Hartford, on Which He Served From 1884 to 1897. Now He Is Recruiting on Shore



The Chinese Show How

By Mary Edna Sammann

International News Photo

"I knew from the bulge in his pocket that it would soon give a brighter morning to a hungry, breakfastless little child."

THE COMMON MAN in China. How much does the West understand of him, really? On him, even more than on the humble people of England and Russia, has descended the chief burden of today's fluid warfare that knows no bounds on land or in the skies. It is these humble people who, more than the rest, find their homes destroyed by enemy bombs, whose entire lives are devastated by calamities connected with the war. This is the era of the common man. And, both in Russia, England, and in China, he has come through with glowing courage, with vision for the future, with utter conviction that his side must and will win. When anyone has been living in China, as I have during these last 20 momentous years, he has a thousand detailed assurances of these facts.

Especially since the horrors of the war between China and Japan, I have watched and studied and loved the humble people of China. In my home in Shanghai, I have had abundant opportunities to know and feel the impact of the war as it has engulfed, but by no means vanquished, the millions of humble Chinese. As I write, the mental pictures come almost too rapidly for me to record.

I remember with such vividness that even the memory hurts, the weeks and months that followed the Japanese bombing of Shanghai. From all the surrounding country, terrorized people poured into the Foreign Settlement, which alone remained immune. Thousand after thousand, for days, weeks, months, until they numbered more than a million. Driven ever onward by the bombs and ruthlessness of hordes of Japanese soldiers, they had no place to go and little, if any, money. They were but small farmers, little shopkeepers, ricksha and wheelbarrow coolies.

The family, as it has ever been in China, huddled together through everything. Each family traveled as a unit, carrying in its arms the absolute essentials of living. And it is pathetic how very few the real essentials are in China—a cotton quilt, a wash basin, a small charcoal pot over which to cook, a cooking utensil. That is all. All through that first bitterly cold winter, clad only in the cotton garments of August and September, unnumbered thousands lived on the streets. A few camps were opened, but entering them meant the separation of the family, and many preferred to endure freezing or starving together.

Next to my husband's office, a large, modern building was in process of construction when the war began. All building activity ceased immediately and a rude roof was built out over the sidewalk to prevent possible injuries from falling bricks. There on the sidewalk on one of the busiest of Shanghai streets, the family which soon we came to call "our family" started housekeeping. There were three generations, an aged great-grandmother, the elderly grandmother and grandfather, and the father and mother of five children, the smallest of whom was a tiny babe. For generations they had been farming people, but their plot of land was small and their family large and they had never been able to save any money. There, all through that cold winter, they lived and established their home. On the open sidewalk they slept and washed and carried on family life. Each night the Salvation Army gave them a pitifully inadequate supply of rice, for there were more than a million others just like them in Shanghai, these common people of China. The hot cooked rice was in paper bags, a bag for each member of the family, and before they ate it they caressed it lovingly, endeavoring to instill some of its warm comfort into nearly frozen hands and feet.

Begging is considered an honorable profession in China, but those are professional beggars dignified by membership in the Beggar's Guild. But not "our family." Never once did we see them beg. Though they starved, the family standard of these lowly people who had lived close to the land would not be lowered. At breakfast, my husband's fruit surreptitiously disappeared uneaten, and I knew from the bulge in his pocket that it would soon give a brighter morning to a hungry, breakfastless little child. Soon we no longer seemed to enjoy cake or cookies, and they, with all unneeded food, were carried to "our family." The smiles I received from those little children more than repaid me for the things I bought with money saved by walking instead of riding in a ricksha.

They were always grateful, they never quarreled, the children were well disciplined. I marveled at this spirit of uncomplaining endurance. There were cold nights when it seemed unbearably cruel that they must stay on the icy pavement with no bed but a cotton blanket laid upon a few old newspapers. Yet I knew they would smile the next day. I sought to understand the inner well of strength from which these humble people drew their strength to endure. With absolute conviction I knew that the common man of China would endure unbeaten, unembittered to the end. Following Pearl Harbor, the Japanese finally completed their invasion of the Settlement. I pray they dealt kindly with "our family" and the millions just like them.

Later, just a year ago, in fact, there was a time when my husband and I spent ten days in the bombed-out city of Kunming, at the China end of the Burma Road. From Rangoon we had driven every foot of that tortuous road ourselves, in our own motorcar, after everyone had told us it could not be done. We needed to return to our home in Shanghai quickly, so we simply did it. And, oh, what an experience it was. But all that is another story.

Late one Sunday afternoon we drove into Kunming, supposing our difficulties were practically at an end. The only way to travel on to Hong Kong was by air. But we found women had been evacuated from Hong Kong and it would be necessary to apply for a special permit to enable a woman to book a seat in one of those planes. Application was made to the authorities in Hong Kong, our car was sold, and we waited long days—ten, actually; and still no response came. During those ten days we, of course, lived the life of the common people of Kunming. So far as I know, I was the only American woman in the city.

Each morning my husband and I would

(Continued on page 15)

Report on the Third Front: At Home

By Gordon W. Allport

Associate Professor of Psychology at Harvard University

Here follows the thirteenth of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks in its series entitled "The Fight for a Free World," as prepared for international broadcast, Sept. 4, at 7:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and for rebroadcast Sept. 6 and 9, through Radio Station, WRUL, Boston, of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This series marks a new service by Harvard University in the presentation of its educational facilities to the citizenry of the entire world. The next of the series will be a talk by Prof. Alvin Hansen on "Weapons for Victory: Money," to be broadcast one week later at the same times.

YOU RECALL that it was Hitler's official spokesman who used to boast of a secret weapon that would make short work of the poor, struggling democracies. But now, after three years of war, it is clear that the idea of a secret weapon, like so much Nazi propaganda, has backfired. No longer are we frightened by bedtime stories told by Herr Goebbels.

Indeed, the only important secret weapon that the Nazis seem to have been forging is a weapon of gigantic caliber aimed at their own destruction. Not in Berlin nor in the Ruhr have they produced this secret weapon, but in the cities, villages, and countryside of each and every one of the United Nations, where by their boasts and aggression they have been building up an irresistible wrath against themselves. In all of the democratic countries, occupied or unoccupied, they have succeeded in creating a new morale which guarantees that the Axis and the evil for which it stands shall not survive this war.

My report on the study of American morale is based upon facts gathered by the rapidly developing science of public opinion. In a country where the press is free, where free elections are held, and where people say what they think without fear of denunciation or of concentration camps, it is not hard to assess the state of public morale. From the newspapers, from public opinion polls, from systematic interviews held with all kinds and conditions of men and women, we can make a fairly accurate diagnosis of our national state of mind.

In the first place, we find that an overwhelming majority of our people are heart and soul behind the war effort. Following Pearl Harbor, ninety-eight per cent declared that they approved the almost unanimous congressional declaration of war against the Axis. Note that this vote is as large as Adolf Hitler gets in his mock elections. The difference is that the American ninety-eight per cent expressed themselves freely, without fear of a Gestapo. It was a case of wholehearted allegiance, freely given.

Next I report that a vast majority of Americans declare themselves in accord with the war policies of our President. Here again those who are not in accord are permitted to speak up. Criticism is entirely free, but so too is the loyalty that is voluntarily pledged.

A quite remarkable fact is that the majority of Americans signify their willingness to pay higher and still higher taxes, above any level that Congress has yet voted. This fact is important, for only in a country aroused to the necessity of sacrifice do people ask voluntarily for the privilege of paying more taxes.

Over ten per cent of our population is giving volunteer time and effort to civilian defense work, and fifty million additional men and women declare themselves ready and willing to take up unpaid war work when they find that they are needed. On all sides we hear people ask, "What can I do to help?" Every day more of them are finding war work, and as they do so their morale rises, for keeping busy at useful work is the best of all tonics for high morale.

Another attitude that is nearly unanimous in America is approval of our selective service or conscription law, which is raising armies of millions and more millions to fight on whatever fronts may be necessary. If you ask people whether the selective service is administered wisely and fairly, nearly all say that it is, and that it is both a democratic and an efficient method of raising a vast army. One seldom hears of draft-dodgers, and the word "slacker" has not appeared in this war.

The two great dangers to morale in any democracy are apathy and skepticism; both grow out of the individualism so characteristic of peacetime democracy.

Apathy toward danger often results from having such peaceful intentions ourselves that we cannot believe that others have aggressive designs against us; and so we are tempted to live on in a fool's paradise, unprepared and unaware.

Skepticism is a condition of doubt that comes from noting that in the past our fine ideals have failed of achievement. The disappointments of the last war did for a time produce debilitating skepticism in the democratic nations. We had won the war, but we had a keen sense of having failed to win the peace.

Two years ago skepticism and apathy were both prominent in this country, as indeed they were in nearly all the democracies. Hitler saw the situation and rejoiced. But he rejoiced too soon. Within the last two years a spectacular change has come about. A rebirth of ideals and a great burst of new energy and determination have occurred. Hitler was dead wrong about the "decadence of democracy." The apathy and skepticism we formerly had turn now into an advantage. They temper our enthusiasm with realism, and make us more determined that the kind of peace we fashion will be one that will bring lasting justice and happiness to all nations. Actually there is little hatred of the German or Japanese people in America. But against their leaders and against their mistaken methods there is unalterable hostility.

A factor of considerable importance in the morale of the American people is their realistic knowledge of what is happening in the world. Ninety per cent of our people read the daily paper or listen to the radio. News is censored only for military reasons. If anyone wishes to listen to the goose-stuffing from Berlin, he may do so without fear of punishment. Communiqués from the Axis are as accessible as those from London or Washington. Nothing sustains morale more surely than a sense of freedom of choice. We hear the "Axis line," we know what Goebbels is saying, and by our own free choice we reject it.

Within the past two years Americans have learned a great deal about Hitler's so-called "psychological warfare." We understand well his trick of trying to split the United Nations by creating jealousies and suspicion, of setting one group of Americans against another, of spreading rumors, of sending out peace-feelers, of exploiting the nonsensical bogeys of race-prejudice. As we come to understand these sinister tactics better and better, their influence grows less and less. If Hitler still thinks that the downfall of America will come about through an "inside job," as he boasted it would, he is mistaken. As in the last war, Americans are peculiarly resistant to German propaganda.

Let me add that the cards in "psychological warfare" are not all Hitler's. At the present time over seven hundred American psychologists, that is to say, one-fifth of the entire number in this country, are working full time for the

(Continued on page 14)

Wide World, Associated Press, Ewing, and Staff Photos

How Now, Mr. Shaw?

By Mallory Browne

ENGLAND AND AMERICA are two countries separated by the same language!" On the way down to see him at a mutual friend's house in the country, I reflected delightfully on this typical remark of Bernard Shaw. I had read it only a few days before, and been struck by its essentially Shavian character; completely false in fact, yet so much closer to the truth than merely factual statements ever are. Here was all the Irish art of G. B. S. in its most transparent essence, for nothing pleases him more than to pounce on an overworked Anglo-Saxon truism and twist it into a devastating dig at the English or the Americans, or, best of all, at both. He knows better than anyone else, of course, that what really lies between England and the U. S. A. is his Ireland, as the map makes plain and recent history makes even plainer. But that doesn't detract from his glee in being disconcertingly contrary. He seizes infallibly on the indisputable half truth that underlies his remark, namely that Americans and British often fail to understand each other because, speaking the same language, they fail to make allowances for the many respects in which they are very different.

Much to my surprise, G. B. S. admitted to me how big a part this contrariety plays in his Shavian style. We were strolling up and down on the terrace before dinner. Shaw, who had just celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, was as lively and sparkling as always. The flowing white hair and patriarchal white beard were perhaps a bit thinner. The bold stride was perhaps a bit less solid, as we walked back and forth. Otherwise, there was little change.

Finding him in a particularly amiable mood, I warned him I was going to do to him what I should never want anyone to do to me as a journalist; remind him of what he had prophesied a year ago about Russia. "After all," I said, "you've asked for it, in a way. I remember you said once: 'I often quote myself; it adds spice to my conversation.' "

Shaw chuckled. "Did I say that?" he asked, obviously pleased at this forgotten bit of spice. "Well, well, what did I prophesy about Russia?"

"You said, a year ago, when we were talking here on this same terrace about a month after Hitler had attacked Russia, that the Soviets would stop the German advance by Christmas, and that by this spring or summer, they would have thrown them out of Russia and finally defeated them."

"I can't believe I put any dates into my prophecies—I'm much too clever to be caught doing that. However, perhaps I did. You see, at that time everybody was saying the Germans would crush the Soviets completely in a few weeks—so, naturally, I said just the opposite—I always do. Anyway, I was 50 per cent right."

I admitted it. At the time, most of the Western world would have thought him hopelessly optimistic about Russia's chances of holding out more than a few months.

But he had great faith in Stalin. "Do you think Stalin is a greater genius than Hitler, or Churchill?" I asked him.

"A genius?" he twinkled beneath his big, bushy, white eyebrows, "well, being a great genius myself, I can speak with some authority on that subject. And just between ourselves, I don't mind telling you that I don't put much stock in genius. The plain truth is Stalin had the good sense to see what was coming and to get ready for it."

"And what's your prophecy about the Russo-German conflict, at the moment?"

"Oh, the Soviets will win in the end, there's no doubt about that," he replied. "Hitler will never be able to defeat Stalin's armies altogether."

This, coming at a time when the Nazis' armored forces had just taken Rostov, crossed the lower Don, and made a big breakthrough south and southeast into the Caucasus and toward its coveted oil fields, was cheering. But that's what I like about Shaw. No matter what blasting, withering, devastating things he may say—and, in fact, nearly always does say about everything except Russia—he says them with unfailing cheerfulness. About Communism he has always been particularly, annoyingly optimistic. Through these years, when much of Britain has misjudged Russia, part willfully, part ignorantly, he has been like a perverse child misbehaving deliberately about something which the average conservative considered absolutely unreasonable. I'm certain that

He only does it to annoy
Because he knows it teases.

Of course, it is just possible that he was right. But here comes the superlative instance of his system of contraries. Seeing long ago the great gulf fixed between the average Englishman and the Bolshevik of Moscow, he became the unmitigated champion of the Red Revolution, because he knew it teased his compatriots as nothing else did. And now—now that for too many of these same simple Englishmen and women, Comrade Stalin can do no wrong, now that English audiences often sing the Communist anthem, the "Internationale," after the theater, along with "God Save the King"—well, now, of course, G. B. S. is faithful to his conviction that the majority are always wrong. It would be too much to say he has swung around to anticommunism. But there are signs he's veering that way. Indeed, he began, privately, quite a time back. He confirmed, for example, the truth of a story Lord Astor had told me of their famous trip to Russia a decade or so ago. Shaw, Lord and Lady Astor, and Lord Lothian had just been inspecting a big, new factory of which the Bolsheviks were very proud. At the end of the visit, they were all asked to write something in the visitors' book. As they came away, Lord Astor saw G. B. S. smiling delightedly to himself.

"What did you write in the book?" he asked.

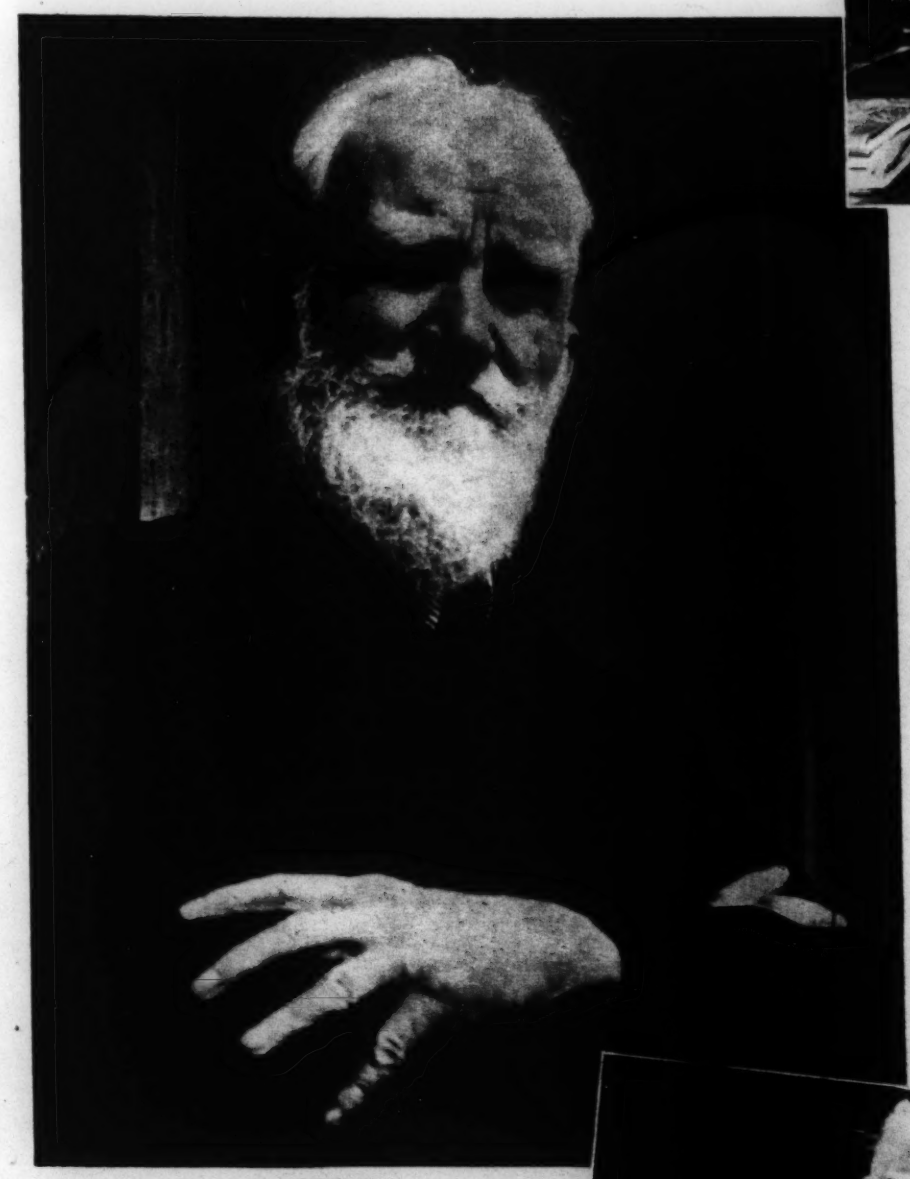
"Oh," Shaw said, laughing, "I wrote: 'With best wishes for the success of your Five-Year Plan'—and then, . . . 'take a rest.' "

The bewilderment of the poor Soviet Commissars at this parting shot of the great pro-Russian, George Bernard Shaw, can only be imagined!

He told me, too, with evident relish, another story. "I gave up all my directorships at 80," he said, "and all my committees at 85. But the other day I had to go to one committee meeting—something to do with the London County Council and the proposed site for the new National Theater. I found myself opposed to the views of the Labor majority on several points. In the middle of our discussions, which were fairly warm at times, Lord —— arose and apologized for having to leave early. 'Ordinarily, as spokesman for the minority, I should not feel I could leave before the end,' he said. 'But today, I can confidently leave the opposition leadership in the hands of that safe old Conservative, Mr. George Bernard Shaw.' "

G. B. S. shook with laughter as he related the incident, hugely enjoying the notion of himself as a "safe old Conservative." It was sublimely ridiculous—and yet not quite so ridiculous as it would have seemed at our last meeting. I recalled the violence of his denunciations of capitalism then, in contrast to his favorite lament now at having to pay income tax on his astronomical royalties at 19s. 6d. in the pound. In fact, he avows

(Continued on page 14)



"A GENIUS? Brown Brothers

"Well, Being a Great Genius Myself, I Can Speak With Some Authority on That Subject . . ."

Fox Photos

AS WE STROLLED ON THE TERRACE . . .

"No Matter What Blasting, Withering, Devastating Things He May Say, He Says Them With Unfailing Cheerfulness"

National Park Service

HEIRS OF JOHN MUIR

Yosemite Rangers, Who Carry On the Great Naturalist's Tradition

Land of

By

Formerly Ran

IT IS UP, UP, OVER THESE GRANITE WALLS—OUT INTO

The Author Is Not Concerned Here With the Great Valley Itself. He Would Lead the Hi

ANYONE who has thrilled to the masterful touch of John Muir's descriptive pen already knows about the superb "high country" that lies way up among the gray, snow-streaked summits of Yosemite's High Sierras. But it is taking the tire and gasoline shortage to coax the general public into making a first-hand acquaintance with this "land of the clouds" which the great naturalist, Muir, described so well and loved so much.

This summer, ranger naturalists of Yosemite National Park have been making every effort to demonstrate to park visitors that the end of the highway or the railhead can be the beginning of a vacation experience known to few but unforgettable for those who enjoy seeing things on their own two legs. In other words, they're hoping that the tire-less automobile will usher in the tireless hiker.

"Park your car in Yosemite Valley," the ranger naturalists say, "and we will take you on a seven-day hike which is a composite adventure of scaling glaciated mountains, tramping across glittering glaciers—through lush alpine meadows and forests, and sitting around nightly campfires under star-studded skies to listen to nature yarns spun by the men in uniform."

* * *

For many years, during summer months, Yosemite has been furnishing free guide service for such trips above the Valley which take in a great circle chain of trailside camps, spaced one day's hike apart. But heretofore, such jaunts were for only the sturdiest of hikers, many of whom packed their own food supplies. This year, emphasis has been placed on getting entire families out for these thrilling trail outings, and arrangements have been made for hikers, as well as horseback parties, to purchase lodging at the camps for as little as $1 a night and meals for $1 each. In addition, supplies for short pack trips also may be bought.

Of course, any would-be hiker contemplating such a trip should write the Park Naturalist to learn about arrangements as regards sleeping bags, proper clothing and other equipment. These supplies ordinarily are carried by sure-footed and sturdy little pack burros.

The hiking trips start eastward over the rim of Yosemite Valley—one way of getting up into the High Sierra—and the first stop, 12 miles distant, is Merced Lake Camp, nestled in a wooded valley surrounded by lofty, ice-burnished granite domes. After a sound night's sleep in the clear Sierra atmosphere, the travelers wend their way upward along a rocky mountainside dotted with gnarled junipers growing tenaciously in rock crevices, amid splashes of blue gentians, pink alpine phlox, dainty cassiope and gray carpets of sturdy grasses spangled with gay mountain daisies that appear to have been showered down by the rain. Amid such beauty, the hiker is unconscious of the nine-mile climb to reach breezy Vogelsang Pass at timberland. Here an overnight stay is featured by sunset and sunrise views of a tremendous panorama of gray, jagged peaks that nudge the blue, cloudless sky in every direction.

After another snappy morning dawn, the mountaineers drop down a crooked, rugged gorge where glaciers work in shadowy recesses and, after seven miles of easy walking, reach the peaceful Tuolumne Meadows Camp, half-hidden in a fragrant lodgepole pine forest on the bank of the songful Dana Fork, branch of the rushing Tuolumne River. Again a comfortable tent-camp and well-cooked meals await the party. Leisure time is spent rambling about the Meadows, making acquaintance with the musical Townsend Solitaire, exchanging greetings with brown, shaggy marmots that bark shrilly from the rocks, examining scarlet snow plants, and using lemons to make "pop" at the soda spring which bubbles from the mountains in this locality.

An extra day at Tuolumne Meadows enables the naturalist-conducted parties to climb 13,000-foot Mt. Dana, Yosemite's second highest peak, where the thrill of seeing a grinding glacier, great beds of wildflowers, and a striking view of Mono Lake await them. During the two nights spent in the Meadows, the group joins with several hundred campers in presenting rollicking impromptu entertainments around an outdoor campfire.

* * *

On the fifth day out, the hikers reach Camp Glen Aulin, picturesquely situated at the foot of the White Cascade on the Tuolumne, not far from famous Waterwheel Falls. At the latter place, the Tuolumne River cascades down a steep slope to strike natural granite obstructions in the river bed, causing the water to leap as high as 50 feet to resemble a giant waterwheel.

The last, and one of the most beautiful camps, is located eight miles farther on through a wilderness of crags and silvery pines, on the banks of shimmering May Lake. Here, at the foot of majestic Mt. Hoffman, hikers have an opportunity to drink in the sheer beauty of one of Yosemite's loveliest spots before taking the homeward, zigzag trail through quiet groves of quaking aspens, red firs, and pines—past mirror lakes and down rugged precipices, again to reach Yosemite Valley.

After completing 70 miles of scenic trails over this choice part of Yosemite, the average hiker will be glad that something—even if it had to be a tire or gasoline shortage—encouraged him, in the words of John Muir, to "climb the mountains and get their good tidings."

Philip Gendreau

HERE THE TRAIL BEGINS

From a Point Close by Lower Yosemite Falls

" . . . GRAY

that nudge the blue,

of the Clouds

By Max K. Gilstrap

ormerly Ranger at Yosemite National Park

Yosemite News Bureau

OUT INTO A MOUNTAIN STRATOSPHERE IN THE HIGH SIERRAS—THAT A WHOLLY NEW YOSEMITE LIES WAITING FOR THE ADVENTUROUS
Lead the Hiker Through Those Clouds Above, Which Caused the Great John Muir to Call This "Land of the Clouds," and Out Into an Upper World of Great Promise Which Lies Beyond

National Park Service

. . . GRAY, JAGGED PEAKS
ge the blue, cloudless sky in every direction. . . ."

Wide World

WHITE CASCADE ON THE TUOLUMNE RIVER
Where You Are to Pitch Camp for Two Days

National Park Service

CAMPFIRE: SYMBOL OF COMRADESHIP IN THE OPEN
Where Rangers Tell Yarns Taller Than Sierra Firs

Among the New Books

Notes on Writers Left by Mrs. Woolf; Nesbitt Genealogy—A London Letter

The Death of the Moth, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press. 9s.
A Man About the House, by Francis Brett Young. London: Heinemann. 9s. 6d. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.
Nisbet of That Ilk, by Robert Chancellor Nesbitt. London: Murray. Two guineas.
An Ulsterwoman in England, 1924-1941, by Nesca A. Robb. Cambridge University Press. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

MRS. WOOLF was a difficult novelist, but a charming critic. It is odd that a writer who, in fiction, could be so cloudy and impalpable should, when discussing the writings of others, invariably achieve the clarity of the best work of the eighteenth century. That is what she did in her two admirable volumes called "The Common Reader"; and she has done it again not less excellently in this collection of essays, "The Death of the Moth."

The range of the book is wide. There is a study of Gibbon which subtly reveals that great man's strength and weakness as a historian; and a description of a walk around London between tea and dinner in the winter is quite enchanting. In "Jones and Wilkinson," Mrs. Woolf delves into old memoirs to rediscover the surprising story of a man who was left a fortune and spoilt it all by going down a lead mine. In a series of pleasant recollections of Henry James she remembers the almost comic distress of that most fastidious of writers when he listened to Tennyson reciting: "Oh dear, oh dear—I heard him in cool surprise take even more out of his verse than he had put in."

There is even a delightful excursion into the realms of dramatic criticism when Mrs. Woolf gently chides Mr. Leon Quartermaine for presenting, at the Old Vic, such a polished portrait of Malvolio that, "if Sir Toby and Maria fool him, he sees through it, we may be sure, and only suffers it as a fine gentleman puts up with the games of foolish children."

Even now I have mentioned only a quarter of what "The Death of the Moth" contains. There are chapters on E. M. Forster, on biography, on Madame de Sévigné, on Three Pictures, and a dozen other subjects. The riches of the book are both overwhelming and companionable.

Francis Brett Young's latest novel, "A Man About the House," also is easy to read, a merit which, simple as it sounds, is often the last reward of toil and sweat. It is a straight-moving story about two sisters who live in refined poverty in Birmingham until they receive an unexpected legacy, which takes them to Italy and brings them into contact with Salvatore, a suave manservant who marries one of them. Mr. Brett Young is enchanted by the scenery of Capri, and some of this enchantment gets into his book. Nevertheless, I like the earlier chapters, set in the drabber, duskier surroundings of an English industrial city, better than the later ones.

Robert Chancellor Nesbitt's "Nisbet of That Ilk" also waltzes down the corridors of time, but designedly. Mr. Nesbitt traces the members and descendants of his family, who spell their name in 42 different ways, all over the world and all down the centuries. He has found out not only all he can about his relatives, but everything about the women they married and the things they were interested in. This vast and handsome volume therefore has something in it about practically everything—family trees, the origin of the tartan, the ownership of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," forays over the border, decorations, distinctions, coats of arms, charters and old manuscripts, legal documents, and a hundred other things. This should be the final, unsurpassable Nisbet history and encyclopaedia.

"An Ulsterwoman in England" is a friendly and frank book by an Irishwoman who was prejudiced against Britain by her experiences at an English girls' public school, but got another view of the country when she went to Oxford. Mrs. Robb writes invariably with sound sense, and her comments are always well-put and pertinent.

HAROLD HOBSON

Artist in Prose and Verse

Selected Works of Stephen Vincent Benét. New York: Farrar and Rinehart. 2 vols. $5.

TOGETHER, the prose and poetry selections here made from the works of Stephen Vincent Benét represent modern American literature at its most readable. The short stories in three groups, "Stories of American History," "Tales of Our Time," and "Fantasies and Prophecies," with a long short story, "Spanish Bayonet," show a mellow approach, a perspective and sense of proportion, and an awareness of humanity which are prerequisite to good writing. The flavor and the humor are American.

Of the tales with American history for background, "The Devil and Daniel Webster" is outstanding. In the "Fantasies and Prophecies" group, "The King of the Cats" affords considerable delight, if not as much mystery as its beginning promises. Both prose and poetry in this edition are enjoyable. The poetry volume alone is a considerable contribution, containing as it does the epic, "John Brown's Body," which, to the judges' everlasting credit, received the Pulitzer award in 1929.

Mr. Benét had a vision to find the material of poetry and drama in his native scene and history long before it became fashionable to do so. More than 10 years ago he wrote:

> I have fallen in love with American names,
> The sharp names that never get fat,
> The snakeskin-titles of mining-claims,
> The plumed war-bonnet of Medicine Hat,
> Tucson and Deadwood and Lost Mule Flat.

The invocation preceding "John Brown's Body" is addressed:

> American muse, whose strong and diverse heart
> So many men have tried to understand
> But only made it smaller with their art,
> Because you are as various as your land.

Mr. Benét's feeling for his own land expresses itself with power in the dramatic poem, "Listen to the People: Independence Day, 1941," the questions in which find a response in the lines:

> We made it and we make it and it's ours
> We shall maintain it. It shall be sustained.

How Fame Visited the Danas

The Dana Saga: Three Centuries of the Dana Family in Cambridge, by H. W. L. Dana. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $1.

LIBERTY has ever had champions in the Dana family. From the day more than 300 years ago when the first Dana came from England to this country and settled in Cambridge, earning his living mowing hay in the salt marshes along the Charles River, to the present time, when the author of this book chronicles the happenings of his forebears, the Danas have unflinchingly stood for what they deemed to be right. "The Dana Saga" is the story of a noble struggle. Yet it does not, as so many records of this kind are apt to do, discreetly omit all that is not favorable to the family. Indeed, on occasion, it candidly turns the light on shortcomings, if they are regarded as significant.

It proudly tells of the association of one of the early Danas with George Washington, of the encouragement and assistance he gave the General in the bleak days of Valley Forge, and of the plea he made for recognition of Revolutionary America in reactionary Russia. The appeal in time was to have its effect. But it also tells of another Dana, a poet whose fame once stood high in this country and abroad,—but whose name is now little known, who made a Fourth of July oration in Salem, Massachusetts, in which he advocated a return to the monarchy and to the "old order." He it was who led a literary revolution of romanticism in American poetry.

Then came perhaps the most popular of all the Danas, Richard Henry, whose name and fame were destined to spread to every part of the globe and whose book was to be found in virtually every library of size in the world—the author of "Two Years Before the Mast." This came out of Dana junior's experiences as a common sailor. It followed a voyage to California around Cape Horn, during which the author endured storms and hardships which only a man of the sea can fully appreciate. Popular though the story proved to be, it was sold to the publisher for $250.

After that, Dana always hankered after the sea, once writing in his journal, "The worse the weather the better I felt." He wrote himself down a failure, indicating what a poor judge he was of his own work. He was succeeded by other Danas who have added luster to the family in their advocacy of reforms for the betterment of the people.

This little book has much to do with the family that settled in Cambridge and Cambridgeport and Brighton. But it has a far wider significance and appeal than that, for the interest of the family has spread far beyond the borders of the country to which the first Dana came in search of a newer and freer world.

W. W. C.

The World of Poetry

ONE OF THE most thankless tasks in poetry is translation. Yet without it much of the treasure in unknown tongues would be denied us. Translating poetry is an art in itself, requiring not only a scholarly knowledge of the original language and an understanding of the content, but also poetic expression and mastery of form. Hermann Broch, Austrian poet in exile, considered by certain of the cognoscenti one of the leading modern writers in the German language, has been particularly fortunate in finding an interpreter in Jean Starr Untermeyer.

Mrs. Untermeyer is herself one of the best of the American poets, and though it had been declared that Broch's "Death of Virgil" was untranslatable, written as it is with unique and personal handling of the German, the grandeur and intensity of the composition impelled her. We found her spending her second year on it, in her studio at the MacDowell Colony, deeply moved by the original and converting it into what sounded to us like magnificent English lines. Broch is not, she told us, a lyricist but a poet in the grand style like Goethe.

Re-reading Mrs. Untermeyer's own poems, we are impressed more than ever before with their power. Though it did not receive a great deal of attention when published two years ago, "Love and Need" (New York: Viking Press. $3) is one of the most satisfying volumes of poetry to have come forth in this century. It includes four books previously published and 20 poems hitherto not in book form.

This is the kind of poetry which nourishes from the start, and it is never exhausted. Often personal in approach, it is never self-conscious. It is inhabited by an all-embracing compassion. The poet sees the world whole, accepts it all, yet selects for commendation the noblest of it. Here is a book of wisdom and beauty, skillfully put together; above all things, real. And real things remain. Time and again we go back to such poems as "That There Should Be No Schism," inspired by the text in I Corinthians, Chapter 12. Its powerful, final stanza reads:

> Not least of all my sins
> I count the disciplines
> Which sought to snare
> Thy presence in my heart,
> Thine aegis on my art,
> By fast and prayer.
> Pity the ways there are
> In self that lead to war,
> Reveal Thine avatar
> Ere desolation mar
> One who so earnestly
> Covets best gifts from Thee.

Mrs. Untermeyer contends that the first thing a poet should learn to do is to think; that poetry is inspiration and not something that can be taught in a classroom. Twice she has conducted courses in poetry, during the summer, at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., and in 1940 was invited there to occupy the Ford Madox Ford Chair of Creative Literature. She would like to see more colleges install a resident poet, not to conduct specified classes, but to be available for talks to the students, and consultation by them, as a kind of special privilege. The development of character in daily living, she rightfully points out, is as important in a student's progress as anything that might come under the heading of literature, and a suitable resident poet would be of great value to young people.

PEARL STRACHAN

"Britain Against Napoleon," by Carola Oman, which was reviewed in these columns on Feb. 28 from the English edition (Faber & Faber), has now been published in America by Doubleday Doran.

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Rededication of Church to Spiritual Purposes Is Seen As Need

Christianity in Peril: The New World Order and the Churches, by Andrew R. Osborn. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

THE READER of this volume will be challenged in many directions. If he be a Christian, he will be called upon to examine the premises upon which his faith is founded, to inquire if the instruments of spiritual progress, the Christian Church, are functioning properly. If not, why not, and remedies are suggested which can be undertaken to right the wrong; in short, to save Christianity from the peril which the author conceives to be so threatening.

Here is a program that challenges the judgment of every person interested in examining the evils so dominant in the world at the moment, finding their cause and their remedy. And, naturally, as an ardent Christian, a clergyman, teacher, and writer of religious books, this author attacks the problem boldly, with carefully wrought examination of social conditions and with definite remedies, always, be it said, based upon more effective religious teaching.

The new world order now coming into emergence calls for radically different recognition and utilization of the spiritual powers than has been the case in the past. The Church is facing its most crucial period. It has lost its influence and consequently its potency. The reformation demands much more than a restatement of its creed. Reorganization and new leadership are the immediate necessities. In the new world order, the coming of which is inevitable, its character, efficiency and stability will depend upon the degree to which Christian ideal determines its course. No mere passing revival will meet the need. A foundation must be laid upon understanding of God, the Church as His instrument, and Christ Jesus as the central figure. These are the specific bases of the author's contentions.

* * *

A chapter deals with outmoded churches. In many instances facts are concealed lest the people become discouraged. This attitude constitutes a type of defeatism, if the Church is to perform its true function. Concealment of facts at the beginning of the war served no good purpose. Nor will it aid in the revival of faith and works which alone can save the situation. That Christianity has survived grave crises before is not an adequate defense for manifest delinquencies. "The demon of apathy is never cast out easily. Moreover, the foe to be overcome is organized and resolute. The Roman Catholic bishops were not wrong when they said that the church is facing a situation of so great danger that we must go back to the days of the catacombs to find a parallel." Feeling thus strongly about the situation, it must needs follow that so confirmed and militant a Christian as Dr. Osborn is searching widely for a remedy for the situation.

The passing of the old form of Church discipline is not the cause of the present "sickness of Protestantism." But nothing has taken the place of the old order. The idea of a godly state was a worthy example. But the people were not godly enough to make it practical. The discipline was salutary, but that in itself was not enough to propagate successfully the teachings of the Founder of Christianity. Division into sects, each maintaining its own methods and rituals, has weakened the Church, which is something more than an aggregation of persons. The Church is an "historic institution with divine authority." This concept has largely disappeared; in fact, to such a degree that Christianity may no longer be regarded a living force in directing the national policy.

The Christian Church, argues Dr. Osborn, has at its base three cardinal truths to be accepted without reservation by its adherents, namely, "the reality of God, a redemptive process in history with its focus in the work of Christ, and the actuality of a future life." These fundamentals have been presented in varying ways as to belief and application. The particular emphasis has differed with the times.

The mass revivals and evangelical efforts of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were followed by a period of intensive study of Bible interpretation. Today the need is to make religion practical in the lives of the people, and the efforts of the Church will succeed only as they relate to these three fundamentals. Moreover, to accomplish the purpose of the Church, the three must be restated in language that will make strong appeal. We are living in dynamic times and the spiritual power always available to solve the problems of men and society must be presented in dynamic and compelling terms.

In presenting the Christian idea of God, the author makes extended reference to some of the eminent scientists of the day. Notably, Albert Einstein, he says, while believing deeply in physical science in its many aspects, believes also in religion, without which science is weak; but he disbelieves in a personal God to whom has been attached superstitions and is, in consequence, the source of hope and fear, a situation which has given great power to priests in the past. It would seem that Einstein's attitude scarcely conforms to the three bases which the author insists are fundamental. It is not the essence of a supreme Being that Einstein denies, but that the conception of God as usually found in religion is a sublimation of the old conception of God created by human fantasy in man's [a mortal's] own image, during the youthful period of man's spiritual evolution.

It is undoubtedly true that the concept of Deity is undergoing great changes, rapidly leaving behind the anthropomorphic concept of God, who is in reality infinite Spirit, is Life and Love. The Sermon on the Mount Jesus presented to his followers as a guide to right thinking and acting in order to establish God's kingdom on earth.

* * *

A long chapter is given to a program for Religious Education which will intensify the importance of religion and render more practical results. In addition to more intensive and better teaching in the Sunday Schools, Dr. Osborn also recommends for the clergy education in psychiatry in order more nearly to fulfill true Christian ministry. To this, many Christians will object, for this type of healing deals wholly with the carnal mind, using it to heal its own false beliefs, not wholly a logical process. Better that the clergy become more intimately acquainted with the Mind of Christ, which not only constitutes the true concept of God but, rightly understood, is the perfect Physician for all human ills.

A. F. G.

Antiquity Comes to Rescue

The Kimball Collection, by Elizabeth Corbett. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

ELIZABETH CORBETT'S novel is the story of a grandfather. Miss Corbett is celebrated for her sympathetic creation of elderly characters — Mrs. Meigs, Mr. Cunningham, and their contemporaries. To portray Grandfather Anthony Ashley Kimball took something of the same kind of understanding; but Mr. Kimball was a fairly young grandfather and really a lonely boy inside, despite his large and noisy household.

After Anthony finished college, his father, a wealthy wholesaler, sent him abroad. As a student, Anthony had caught a glimpse of the glory that was Greece and he spent his time abroad and a considerable amount of his father's money in acquiring some excellent pieces of old Grecian pottery. As long as he could afford to, throughout the years of an unsatisfactory marriage, he added to his collection and to his knowledge of his subject, until he had something that museums would covet.

By the time he was 60, when the story opens, he had another kind of Kimball collection—a son, a daughter-in-law, and three grandsons—all more or less living on him and a rapidly declining trade, so that the additions of any fresh treasures to the collection upstairs in his cabinets was out of the question. He could only enjoy those that he had, flee to them as to a refuge from a business he had never cared for and a family that, though lovable, was obstreperous.

The events of the story have to do with the financial problems of the Kimball household and the possible solution latent in a collection that cost $40,000 and was now worth two or three times that amount. Anthony's schoolmaster son, Paul, one of the most delightful of men, had never wholly supported his family. His wife Flora, also delightful, was no help because what she made by raising pedigreed puppies she wasted by not attending to her kitchen. Bills ran for months, Paul's amiable intentions about making his own plumbing repairs took years for fulfilment, and the needs of three growing boys were endless. To these three, Flora presently added two tiny daughters, one by adoption. The wholesale business grew worse and worse, and Anthony wrote to a certain E. A. Gates, curator of the Classical Collection in a near-by museum, regarding the possibility of selling his accumulation.

Naturally E. A. Gates turned out to be Elsie Angeline, good-looking and fortyish. A museum curator might be expected to be orderly, and Widower Anthony found Elsie's tidy ways a pleasant change from his own household. The conclusion of the story is not hard to guess, though there are some surprises by the way.

Rarely does one find so many agreeable characters in a single book—not a villain in the whole collection, not even the derelict houseman whom Flora picked up for a quarter. Miss Corbett's readers are familiar with her swift, adequate, though casual way of dealing with her characters. She is always amusing and in this instance has added a graceful air of erudition to her story by her Greek lore. W. K. R.

Gangsters in Hong Kong

I Escaped From Hong Kong, by Jan Hendrik Marsman. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.50.

THE GREAT SILENCE enshrouding the capitulation of so many Western outposts to the Japanese has been broken by a full eyewitness account of the fall of Hong Kong. Mr. Marsman's revelations are painful. They would be unbearable were it not for the author's bluff, breezy manner which adds an element of hope and perspective to an otherwise distressing story of suffering and failure.

Perhaps the first impression one gets from this document is the want of all preparedness, mental or otherwise, for an eventuality that should have been long foreseen. When the blow fell, about the time of Pearl Harbor, business and social circles seemed at first resentful of such interference with their normal activities. They were utterly unprepared for a shock that in 36 hours turned their great trading metropolis into something like a shambles.

There appeared to be no discipline or training for emergency. One society group, taking cover in a hotel, finding streams of wounded coming in, had next to no idea how to help. Soon after, this group was being herded into concentration camps under indescribable conditions, being made to grovel before Japanese soldiers with bayonets and to look on at soldier-prisoners being tortured and butchered.

* * *

This fatal complacency, which these hapless people seemed to share generally with the Western democracies, was clearly due to failure to look to the foundations of their defense. Hong Kong's security depended on the British fleet's paramountcy in Far Eastern waters. When the fleet was challenged and occupied elsewhere, the city was at the mercy of any bandit chief who chose to walk in. Despite the presence of a formidable challenger, Hong Kong had virtually no defenses on the land side. The 2,000 Canadians sent in at the last minute were powerless before the Japanese hordes. The city itself, under attack, was a confused, panic-stricken, resentful mob.

The Japanese, as Mr. Marsman describes them, do not exhibit efficiency on Western lines. Their efficiency is ant-like—large numbers darting back and forth with much changing of plan, but working irrevocably toward some cumulative result. Their camouflaged, bayoneted snipers glide up in two and threes, then in tens and hundreds. The author sees nothing human in them—nothing but bayoneted automatons, registering hatred and ready for any diabolical cruelty.

* * *

The author, however, does not philosophize or draw deductions. He is a businessman—Dutch-born American—and, business-like, confines himself to events as he saw them. One must assume that what he saw and experienced is faithfully recounted. As his recital proceeds, one has no reason to question his statements. He tells us that the British Foreign Secretary's recent pronouncement on Japanese atrocities was based partly on his information. Moreover, the moral of the whole terrible story is that brutal gangsterism will destroy everything we build up unless each nation makes itself responsible for seeing that it is suppressed.

Nevertheless, this is only one man's account. It is not the whole story. Mr. Marsman did not see everything or understand everything. Other witnesses will have to complete the story. As far as it goes, it is well and movingly told, ending as it does with a most thrilling account of the author's escape, with the aid of the Chinese. It should be added that, for nobility of character, Mr. Marsman's Chinese seem to outshine any other of the heterogeneous groups collected in Hong Kong. H. J. S.

The Book Window

Your Car Is Made to Last, by Herman Bishop and Bergen Evans (Putnam's, $1.50). A garageman and an instructor in English have joined forces to describe the workings of automobile machinery and to give advice on how to get the most out of the car you now have.

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Home For Artists

AN OLD STONE STUDIO in the woods! I wanted by all means to find it before leaving the State of Iowa. And that very morning if possible, even though my invitation had read: "Mr. and Mrs. Pelzer invite you to tea in the country—three miles north on Highway 213," and in the corner: "2 to 5 p. m."

My speedometer said I had driven only one mile from Iowa City on the road to Cedar Rapids. The sun said it would shine directly overhead in one hour, war or no war.

As I sped on, my mind gathered together some of the accomplishments of Mrs. Mildred Pelzer. First she was a painter. Her flower and landscape paintings had been bought to hang in numerous galleries throughout the State. Two of her portraits of prominent Deans hang in University of Iowa Galleries. Just the day before I had seen her two murals in the Hotel Jefferson and in the Press Citizen Co. offices in Iowa City.

As Art Chairman of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, she had done a grand job in organizing traveling exhibitions throughout the State, arranging for prizes, personally supervising details.

And never has she failed to help the beginning artist to find a place for himself in the world of art about him.

Now the studio was to stand as another contribution to all art-loving people of the State!

I looked at my speedometer again; our three miles were almost up. And then I saw it—a stone studio.

It really couldn't have escaped me. It stood against a grove of trees overlooking the very spot I had chosen years ago, as a little girl in Iowa, to be my ideal Iowa landscape. At this point the land rolls off to the right, into folds of hills, over and over until it comes to the river. The willow trees stop the sweep in places; in others, the river runs straight and flashes a streak of silver at you as you round a curve. Beyond the river, the hills spring up again and carry back, back as far as you can see.

Yes, this would have to be the Old Stone Studio, I decided.

I turned off the main highway onto a good dirt road for about a quarter of a mile and stopped before the golden warmth of a friendly stone house.

The door was open and Mrs. Pelzer, in a rose dress, a knitted rose cap on her head, came out to greet me. "Come in, come in! You're a little early for the tea we're having to start off Art Week, but you can see the pictures and the studio."

I was impressed at once by the spaciousness of the one large room running full length of the house—the "studio," of course. A raftered ceiling gave height, and the many windows, with one wall facing the river entirely of glass, created a sense of limitless space. A huge stone fireplace covered the end wall nearest the woods.

Paintings hung in every available wall space, and even stood about on the floor—not all Mrs. Pelzer's work by any means. As chairman of Iowa Art Week, this energetic artist was furthering the art of everyone in the State, the young student as well as the established painter.

I was especially interested in the color lithographs for sale, done by students in the classes of the late Emil Ganso in Iowa City. Those of young Bloomenfield particularly, Mrs. Pelzer pointed out, reflected the technique of the teacher and indicated a future for the boy in this field.

In the kitchen, off the fireplace end of the house, flower paintings turned mere culinary equipment into a glowing gallery.

"These are just a few of my paintings for a series of Iowa wild flowers," she told me. "When I finish with the whole collection of 'Wild Flowers of the Prairies,' there will be something like 250 oil paintings. But that won't be for several years," she said, laughing.

Next to the kitchen was a tiny bath and a bedroom with a view.

"The partitions and ceilings in this side of the house are of plywood, as you see." Mrs. Pelzer rubbed with her hand the soft finished walls. "I painted them a thin, cool gray, then sanded them down myself to this antiqued effect."

She had also painted a border of festoons and flowers in white, between the windows of each room and along the living-room beams.

"These beams came from an old soap factory at Amana. The Amana Colony, 30 miles west of Iowa City, you remember, was being torn down. When we saw it, we were delighted to find the old sandstone walls were perfect for a studio, the good oak beams would make excellent rafters.

"That's why I keep feeling this house has been here a long time," I said. "It is steeped in Iowa tradition. Tell me more of the 'project.'"

"We did not build the studio for our own pleasure alone, but for all Iowa artists. My home and family in Iowa City take up most of my days, and I want this place made use of at all times. Any group may come here for parties, merely by reserving the date. A painter or sculptor may move in for several days to a week; the only rental being a small piece of his work left behind when he departs. And anyone can hold one-man shows at any time."

"That's generous of you," I said. "Aren't you afraid all this attention to your location will start a boom of building and spoil your privacy?"

"We've seen to that," she assured me. "This 40-acre tract has been made into a wild flower preserve and bird sanctuary. Our nearest neighbor is the farmer down the end of the road, completely out of sight."

Prof. Louis Pelzer came in just then bearing a load of firewood.

"I can see your part in Ye Olde Stone Studio," I greeted my former history professor at the University of Iowa.

But his wife interposed. "Mr. Pelzer's interest goes much farther than firewood. It's the early American influences you see that are his touch."

"Can't let artistic imagination run away with authentic tradition, you know," and he winked.

"Fact is," he went on, "I don't have to be an artist to love this place. I'm building a rail fence across the front next spring, then I plan to oversee the addition of a stone patio out here under the trees, with an outdoor fireplace."

"Take care of a lot more people that way, too," his wife put in.

"I'll come back to Iowa some summer and spend a week here, just roaming these hills and catching some sketches of my favorite Iowa landscapes—see if I don't!"

And so I stepped over the old millstone, set underfoot in the threshold of the Olde Stone Studio to symbolize lack of worldly cares, and went on my way.

KATHRYN DAYTON AURNER

Mueller Photos

RETREAT IN THE WOODS

"A Painter or Sculptor May Move In for Several Days to a Week; the Only Rental Being a Small Piece of His Work Left Behind"

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Wide World Photo

IN A MARITIME PROVINCE

A Peaceful Farm in Nova Scotia, the Most Easterly Maritime Province in Canada. The Country Has Many Scenes of Great Beauty, and Its Harbors Are Used as Coast Control Bases

Letters

Canada's Maritime Provinces

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your July 3rd issue of The Christian Science Monitor Magazine Section appears a very interesting article, "Canada Becomes a World Power," by Bruce Hutchison. It would, however, have been no less interesting had Mr. Hutchison not gone out of his way to speak of the Maritimes as the "poverty-stricken provinces of the Atlantic Coast," and much more in accordance with facts.

The Maritime Provinces have been to Canada what the New England states have been to the whole United States—the oldest settled parts of the country, the source of the culture, the business acumen, of educational leaders, the founders of banks, and the founders too of the successful towns and settlements in the growing west, and Nova Scotia in particular has furnished a very large proportion of the leading statesmen in Canada's history, and is still doing so.

In 1867 when the Dominion of Canada was formed these Atlantic Coast Provinces were the wealthiest section of British North America. Nova Scotia's trade covered every quarter of the globe; her ships were known in every port of the world. Her banks were models of stability, her wealthy merchants, lawyers, doctors, shipbuilders, etc., lived in lavish style; her learned judges, worthy of the Bench upon which they sat; her noted divines, her writers and artists and her four flourishing colleges later to become universities, all go to prove that the term "poverty-stricken" is a misnomer. Great pressure was brought to bear upon these Provinces to cast in their lot with their wealth and prestige with the two St. Lawrence River Provinces, neither one so developed and neither with the same world-wide reputation.

Nova Scotia—still to this day the only Province in Canada so distinguished—had been granted her own flag by the Mother Country, and had won for herself the right of responsible government—the first British colony (as she was then) in the world to be accorded that right. In securing it for herself she established the right of every British Colony to the same boon, and laid the corner-stone for the present Commonwealth of Nations.

The Atlantic Provinces by their very geographical situation needed free ocean-borne trade to maintain their wealth and prestige, which had been founded upon it. But for the benefit of Ontario and Quebec a high tariff policy was adopted in 1878, and evil times soon fell upon the Maritimes. For this section high tariffs have been a curse, and the country has paid the price. But it was not a poverty-stricken section in 1867.

Even today the "poverty-stricken" Province of Nova Scotia, containing half-a-million inhabitants, has raised $50,000,000 for war and Victory Loans, so far; and, on a population basis, has contributed five times as much to the Queen's Fund for the bombed people of Britain as any other Province however great or rich. It cannot be said that any Maritimer likes to hear his section so disparagingly spoken of today after all these years of wretched crippling by high tariffs; but I know of none who will take without protest such a term applied to this section as of 1867. I trust that the Monitor will be willing to find space for this correction of fact in Mr. Hutchison's otherwise interesting article. That is only fair to this oldest section of settled Canada, so indispensable at all times, and particularly so just now.

E. M. MURRAY
Halifax, Nova Scotia

* * *

New Contributors . . .

Some of the most dramatic and thrilling stories we have heard for some time were told by Mrs. Edna Sammann when she visited the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor recently and agreed to write the article on China which appears in today's issue. Her husband's exporting business takes him to all parts of the Far East, and, traveling with him, Mrs. Sammann runs into all sorts of unusual adventures. One long - to - be - remembered experience took them over the full length of the Burma Road in their own car. The road was so hazardous and rough that reading or even talking was almost impossible, but they found courage and protection in the singing of hymns. At one spot where bombing was so heavy that a particular bridge could be crossed only before 9 in the morning and after 6 at night, as they had neared the place too late for a safe crossing, an ominous black cloud rolled up overhead, so low and dark that it would have been impossible for an aviator to see through it. Remembering the "pillar of cloud by day" which had guided the Israelites through the wilderness, they crossed in safety, and the cloud immediately dissolved.

Mrs. Sammann spent 10 days in the bombed-out city of Kunming. Her story of the hardships and courage of these hard-ridden people shows an indomitable resistance which she believes will never be beaten.

"My kid brother's TOUGHER'N the Sergeant!"

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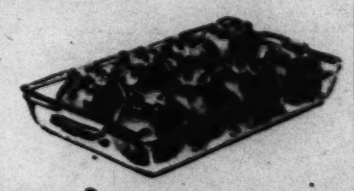

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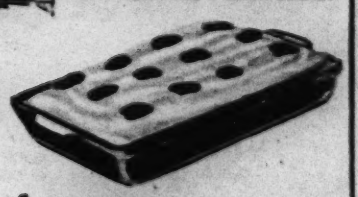
3. CRISP SALADS! Ever think of using your utility dish as a salad bowl, or for serving chopped-up fruits? Adds sparkle and charm to any table, and washes clean as a whistle with no effort at all!



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. . How Now, Mr. Shaw?

(Continued from Page 7)

with blithesome solemnity that the Government takes 25 shillings of every pound he earns. It was somehow faintly and quaintly reminiscent of the stories they tell of G. B. S. as a soapbox orator in Hyde Park in the old days.

"Down with capitalism! Down with the rich," he shouted. "Long live the Socialist revolution. Smash the windows of the wealthy over there in Park Lane. Go to it—but be careful not to touch that Rolls-Royce over there—that's mine!"

Dinner was announced, and we all went in. Shaw, a strict vegetarian for over half a century, ate potato soup with the rest of us, then while we wrestled with indifferent wartime protein, he devoured with a keen appetite and obvious enjoyment a special plate of vegetables, a large, luscious mixed salad, and some fruit.

* * *

Conversation at the dinner table turned on politics, and Shaw admitted he'd never attended a session of the House of Commons.

"Not that it matters very much—I know just what it's like," he declared. "In fact, I've found that I can always imagine exactly what distant places or periods were like. It's only when I try to become scholarly and look them up in books that I go wrong."

Then, to the delight of several M. P.'s who were present, he told or, rather, acted, a story of how he'd written a play once in which the leading character has to make a parliamentary speech. "The actor who was to play the part came to me in despair during rehearsals. He just couldn't get the right parliamentary delivery.

" 'But if you'll speak the lines, Mr. Shaw,' he said to me, 'I can imitate you.' I agreed, and read the speech through for him.

" 'Have you got it?' I asked.

" 'Yes,' he said. 'Yes, I've got it. I can do it. But this is very serious, Mr. Shaw. If I deliver the speech as you just read it, I shall be violating all that I've learned in my long career as an actor. I've been taught to put the emphasis on the few important words in each sentence, not bothering much about the rest; and I've found the audience generally gets the sense of it all right. But, Mr. Shaw, you want to do just the opposite, to put the emphasis on the unimportant words and slur over all the main ones.'

" 'That's it, exactly,' I said to him. 'You've got it. Deliver the speech just that way, and you'll have the Parliamentary orator imitated exactly.' "

When not listening to G. B. S. himself, I enjoyed an unusual dinner-table conversation with Mrs. Shaw. Beginning with some philosophical comments on dreams, we leapt lightly to astronomy, touched on Einstein's Theory of Relativity, and then proceeded to explore with great gusto the Fourth Dimension. Whatever the subject, however, conversation with Mrs. Shaw would have been a real pleasure, for she is a woman of rare intelligence and charm. Only a year or so the junior of her husband, she attains the nearly unattainable by always holding her own in company with him, yet never puts herself forward in any way. She simply succeeds supremely in always being her own delightful self—no mean achievement for the wife of a dominant personality like G. B. S.—while at the same time remaining deeply solicitous, intensely devoted to, and interested in, her husband and his work.

The dinner, flavored with an abundance of that Irish wit and English humor that, mingled, makes the very best of sauces, drew to a close, and with it my visit to G. B. S., for the Shaws retired to their own rooms immediately after dinner. I couldn't help reflecting, when they had gone, that England, cut off as she now is from the spice of the Continent, is like plain boiled potatoes—wholesome, but a bit monotonous as a steady diet. And England without the Irish would be roast beef without salt, pepper, or mustard—good, but a trifle flat.

Root Cellar

By GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Here, of the earth and close to earth, are stored
The mellowness and tang and succulence
Of gardens where our labors found reward—
Here hungers piled, from winter, their defence.
Swing back the weathered door and breathe herein
The musky fragrance of a soil we prize,
Still clinging to the slowly wrinkling skin
Of plump potatoes with mirth-crinkled eyes.

Lift turnips, with the early flush of dawn
Still tinted delicately around their girth,
And carrots, with remembered sunsets drawn
About them tightly, from their beds of earth . . .
And hold these simple answers up to one
Who doubts hard work and earth and rain and sun.

. . Report On the Third Front

(Continued from Page 6)

Federal Government. Most of the remainder in the colleges and universities are doing double duty in teaching and research to support the war effort.

The mobilization of psychologists is no more striking than the mobilization of all other specialists who have something to contribute to the winning of the military, economic, and psychological offensives. The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel in Washington has the names of well over a quarter of a million highly trained specialists who may be called upon instantly when their skill is needed. This mobilization of specialists gives point to a remark made to me this summer by a farmer in the State of Maine. He said: "We're just as smart as the Nazis. Trouble is, we've been asleep." The farmer was right: the scientific and technological skill of America is in no way inferior to that of Germany. And we are no longer asleep.

A big factor in American morale, as in the morale of every democracy, is the sense of humor. Humor reduces to dust the arrogant nonsense of the Nazis. We admire the way the Norwegians, the Dutch, the Poles, the French have made themselves masters of ridicule, sustaining their spirits even while they humiliate the invaders. The Norwegians have put it well. They say, "He who laughs — lasts." Humor edged with scorn is a true weapon of victory.

A certain poster in a local post office caught my attention. It printed in large type the words from the Horst Wessel song, "Heute gehört uns Deutschland: Morgen die ganze Welt." Underneath was the translation into English: "Today Germany belongs to us: tomorrow the whole world." Anyone familiar with American slang can enjoy the withering eloquence of the last two words printed on the poster. They were, "Oh, yeah?"

A high official in the exiled Norwegian Government remarked to me that he doubted the Nazis had yet succeeded in breaking the morale of any democratic country, occupied or unoccupied. He is right in believing that democratic morale does not break easily, because it is rooted in the deepest layers of the personality. Humor, self-reliance, and the need for personal freedom are deep and basic traits in the democratic man. They do not yield easily to threats or to propaganda. Nor do they yield in combat, in hand-to-hand fighting, not even to the fanatic zeal of hysterical half-men.

The Nazi and Japanese fighter is, of course, trained to fanaticism, to have what the Nazis call "a passion for death." Naturally this ferocity is something to be reckoned with. But it lacks the resourcefulness, adaptability, and the staying power of whole-souled democratic morale. The fanaticism of the hysterical half-man cannot stand up against adversity, ridicule, and defeat. Already in battles have we seen that this is true. Only when odds are overwhelmingly in their favor do the Axis combat forces go forward. If the odds in equipment and men are anywhere near even, the soldier of the democracy gives a superior account of himself. Man for man, the Chinese, the British, the Australian, Canadian, and American soldier has demonstrated his superiority.

Likewise we have evidence that the civilians in Britain, in China, in Russia come through their bombings with much greater courage and determination than do the harassed Germans, who constantly live under conditions of censorship, deceit and fear of their Nazi masters.

Finally we come to the most decisive of all the assets in American morale. Shortly before the war began, a public opinion poll asked the question, "If you were living under a dictatorship instead of under our present form of government, in what way do you think you, personally, would be most affected?" Spontaneously the majority of people in all parts of the country replied that they would feel most keenly the loss of their personal freedom. It is interesting to note that the Pacific and Rocky Mountain regions gave this reply even more frequently than did the eastern regions of the country. In the West, it would seem, where every family is aware of its pioneering, the hatred of restriction and love of liberty are especially prominent. Yet, East or West, not a single family in America is devoid of the tradition of seeking liberty. At some time in all our family histories we or our ancestors made great sacrifices to secure fresh air, elbow room, and security from tyrants or tyrannical conditions. This tradition of liberty is the common fiber of the many mixed races that make up America.

And this is a tradition we share with Australia, Canada, Latin America, and with many other countries. It is the spirit which the Axis most fears, for it is the spirit from which every democracy in the old country or the new draws its secret strength.

Thomas Jefferson summed the matter up in his famous vow, "I have sworn upon the altar of God," he said, "eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." This vow is the very essence of democratic morale.

Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny is the heart of the American's creed. It means many things, but first it means that the Axis shall be driven from all occupied lands. Then it means that the monstrous plans of Hitler for a New Order shall give way to the United Nations' plans for a new era of world democracy.

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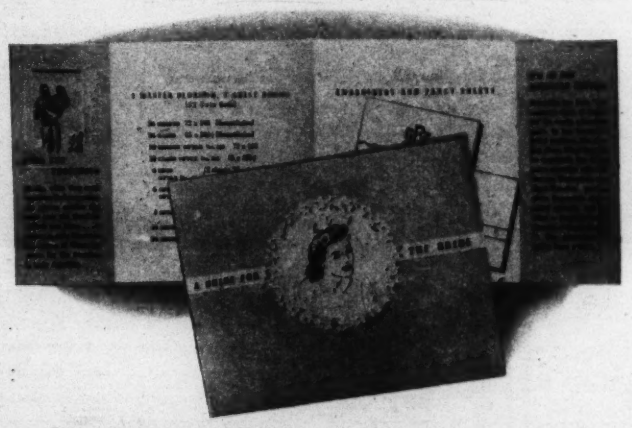

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THE TROUSSEAU SHEET OF AMERICA

. . The Polonaise Still Sounds

(Continued from Page 3)

another means of making a living. Only one autobus of all the many of other years is operating, traveling from the northern part of the city to a suburb. Streetcars which the Warsaw government was replacing with bus lines, continue in use, the Polish national colors in which they were painted now covered with dark and light cream shades, similar to the Vienna cars. Droshkies are more in evidence than formerly, but still there are not many. The few private autos are German owned. Since means of transportation were badly needed, somebody had an idea and out of bicycle wheels and other paraphernalia constructed a two-passenger vehicle dubbed a rickshaw. There are some 200 of these, the latest models advertised as "streamlined," with meters and little flags and a regular rate of 40 groshy a kilometer. The rickshaw men are mostly from intellectual classes.

Warsaw has never for an instant accepted defeat. "Warsaw fights" is the motto. Some of the older Germans attempt to be friendly. They meet with no response. Only officially will the Poles have anything to do with Germans. The people of Warsaw know that they live in constant danger. The manhunts are terrible occasions, when thousands disappear. One report says that an average of 30 to 50 men, women, and children are taken daily, exclusive of these huge roundups, and often are never heard from again. People have had to accept these tragedies as a more normal part of life than receiving their daily bread. Most families in Warsaw have lost some member, in most cases more than one.

But people do not discuss their personal sorrows. They are a people at the front whose assignment is to endure. Those who have disappeared or perished, no matter how, are fallen soldiers, leaving a thinned-out line. But that line must hold. Warsaw must laugh, not weep, to hold; so Warsaw laughs—at jokes made at the expense of the Germans. "Yesterday," says one friend to another, "they confiscated the furniture in such and such a district. Tomorrow they are going to collect all the washtubs in the Zoliborz section." "You don't say!" "Yes, They are preparing to invade England." Or this: "Hitler is writing the second volume of 'Mein Kampf,' to be called 'Twenty Years of Blitzkrieg." Of such there is an endless number. When there is no bread and no meat, when the walls of the room are covered with frost because there is no fuel, when clothing is thin and old or of paper, when the whole family huddles together to keep warm or for the comfort and feeling of security afforded by numbers—only a sense of humor added to dauntless courage and unshakable faith can see a people through.

Warsaw awaits—fighting in its own way while it waits—a United Nations' victory. The people know that victory is coming—the teacher who clandestinely teaches, the publisher who has hidden forbidden books, the brokers who quietly collect prewar Polish money, the tailor who in secret makes civilian clothes for German officers, the bootblack who says to the German soldier, "Herr sezonowy, shine for the return trip?" All Warsaw knows that a terrible day of reckoning awaits the Germans.

They have no radios—but they know everything.
They have no bread—but they eat cake.
They have no armies—but they will win the war.
Who are they? (The Poles.)

. . Chinese Show How

(Continued from Page 5)

pass, of necessity, through the heavy iron gates in the old city wall to seek safety in the open country, for there are no air raid shelters in Kunming. We did not go alone but in the company of all the residents of the city. Out of every narrow, cobbled street and alley the people poured, countless thousands on foot, the aged or infirm riding in rickshaws, pony carts, bullock carts, on bicycles, with small donkeys or enormous, shuffling water buffaloes. Never was there such a pathetic exodus from a deserted city. We spent the day among ricefields and market gardens. We shared hot soup in our thermos bottle with a lame rickshaw coolie and an old woman who had hobbled all the weary miles on tiny, bound feet. No one complained. I never saw a child cry or fret. Everyone just quietly waited, as we watched the bombs drop on houses just inside the city walls. None knew whether his home or most cherished possessions would be there when he returned. For every day the Japanese bombed the city of Kunming,

Wide World Photos

YOUNG REFUGEES
Snug in a Wheelbarrow

and there was nothing to do except to evacuate all the inhabitants daily.

When the all-clear signal sounded late each afternoon, a slow procession, enveloped in great clouds of yellow dust, returned slowly to the city. Those whose homes were now smoking heaps of cinders patiently started clearing away the ruins, ready to start a new home right on the old foundations on the morrow—a morrow which seemed to promise nothing but another air raid. The more fortunate began placidly cooking the evening rice and vegetables. Little children played happily together in the gathering twilight. Lamenting? Complaining? Miraculously, no.

Can we of the Western world understand? These are the patriots of China. Little men, perhaps, but mighty in valor. On July 7 last began the sixth year of incessant warfare, the sixth year of devastation, danger, and death for these undefeatable common people of China. Year after year their determination to save China has grown more indomitable. To live among them is to know that they can never be beaten. It is to know that guns and loans are not the real secret of China's resistance.

Can we of America endure as well?

Students from many parts of the country meet and become lifelong friends at The Principia College, Elsah, Ill., keeping in touch with each other after graduation through the Alumni Association. In 1941-42 students came to Principia from 38 states and 14 foreign countries. Photograph shows one of the many lovely spots on the 2200 acre campus. . . . College Fall Quarter begins Sept. 30. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

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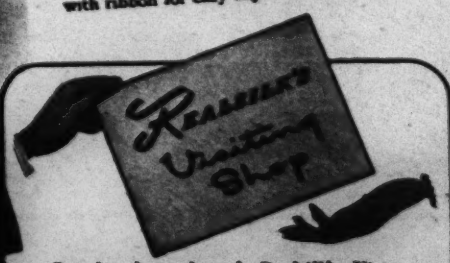

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DR. HU SHIH— Brilliant Chinese Ambassador to the U. S.; graduate of Cornell University; partisan of collective security and popular education in his country.

SIR FREDERICK WHYTE— Former Member of Parliament; first President of the Indian Legislative Assembly; adviser to the Chinese Government; now working in Europe's Governments in Exile.

MR. E. J. PHELAN— Member of British Labor Ministry in the last war; one of the originators and chief workers of the International Labor Organization of which he is now Acting Director.

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN— Former United States Minister to Norway who escaped during the German invasion; member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee of the war of 1914.

DR. COSTA DU RELS— Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations; also Bolivian Minister to the Argentine; distinguished as a writer in French and Spanish.

DR. AMÉ-LEROY— Former French Ambassador to Norway and Portugal; Minister to Bavaria during Hitler's rise to power; colleague in World Peace efforts of the late Aristide Briand.

LORD DAVIES— Founder of New Commonwealth Society, pioneer advocate of an international police force.

ARTHUR SWEETSER— Member of Information Section of the League of Nations for twenty-two years, liaison officer to America on League affairs.

SENATOR CAIRINE WILSON— Canada's first woman senator; President of League of Nations Society of Canada; Chairman of National Committee of Refugees; and of "Senator Wilson's Committee" for bringing orphan children to Canada for adoption.

DR. TARAKNATH DAS— Former Immigration Officer in United States and Vancouver; leading Indian Nationalist; lecturer on modern Indian history in New York City College.

BASIL MATHEWS— Former member of British Ministry of Information and an authority on international Christian relations.